THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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Ave Imperatrix.

Set in this stormy Northern sea,
Queen of these restless fields of tide,
England! what shall men say of thee,
Before whose feet the worlds divide?

The earth, a brittle globe of glass,
Lies in the hollow of thy hand,
And through its heart of crystal pass,
Like shadows through a twilight land,

The spears of crimson suited war,
The long white-crested waves of fight,
And all the deadly fires which are
The torches of the lords of night.

The yellow leopards, strained and lean,
The treacherous Russian knows so well,
With gaping blackened jaws are seen
Leap through the hail of screaming shell.

The strong sea-lion of England's wars
Hath left his sapphire cave of sea,
To battle with the storm that mars
The star of England's chivalry.

The brazen-throated clarion blows,
Across the Pathan's reedy fen,
And the high steeps of Indian snows
Shake to the tread of armed men.

And many an Afghan chief, who lies
Beneath his cool pomegranate-trees,
Clutches his sword in fierce surmise
When on the mountain-side he sees

The fleet-foot Marri scout, who comes
To tell how he hath heard afar
The measured roll of English drums
Beat at the gates of Kandahar.

For southern wind and east wind meet
Where, girt and crowned by sword and fire,
England with bare and bloody feet
Climbs the steep road of wide empire.

O lonely Himalayan height,
Grey pillar of the Indian sky,
Where saw'st thou last in clanging flight
Our winged dogs of victory?

The almond groves of Samarcand,
Bokhara, where red lilies blow,
And Oxus, by whose yellow sand
The grave white-turbaned merchants go:

And on from thence to Ispahan,
The gilded garden of the sun,
Whence the long dusty caravan
Brings cedar and vermilion;

And that dread city of Cabool
Set at the mountain's scarped feet,
Whose marble tanks are ever full
With water for the noonday heat:

Where through the narrow straight bazaar
A little maid Circassian
Is led, a present from the Czar
Unto some old and bearded Khan, –

Here have our wild war-eagles flown,
And flapped wide wings in fiery fight;
But the sad dove, that sits alone
In England – she hath no delight.

In vain the laughing girl will lean
To greet her love with love-lit eyes:
Down in some treacherous black ravine,
Clutching his flag, the dead boy lies.

And many a moon and sun will see
The lingering wistful children wait
To climb up to their father's knee;
And in each house made desolate

Pale women who have lost their lord
Will kiss the relics of the slain –
Some tarnished epaulette – some sword –
Poor toys to soothe such anguished pain.

For not in quiet English fields
Are these, our brothers, lain to rest,
Where we might deck their broken shields
With all the flowers the dead love best.

For some are by the Delhi walls,
And many in the Afghan land,
And many where the Ganges falls
Through seven mouths of shifting sand.

And some in Russian waters lie,
And others in the seas which are
The portals to the East, or by
The wind-swept heights of Trafalgar.

O wandering graves! O restless sleep!
O silence of the sunless day!
O still ravine! O stormy deep!
Give up your prey! Give up your prey!

And thou whose wounds are never healed,
Whose weary race is never won,
O Cromwell's England! must thou yield
For every inch of ground a son?

Go! crown with thorns thy gold-crowned head,
Change thy glad song to song of pain;
Wind and wild wave have got thy dead,
And will not yield them back again.

Wave and wild wind and foreign shore
Possess the flower of English land –
Lips that thy lips shall kiss no more,
Hands that shall never clasp thy hand.

What profit now that we have bound
The whole round world with nets of gold,
If hidden in our heart is found
The care that groweth never old?

What profit that our galleys ride,
Pine-forest-like, on every main?
Ruin and wreck are at our side,
Grim warders of the house of pain.

Where are the brave, the strong, the fleet?
Where is our English chivalry?
Wild grasses are their burial-sheet,
And sobbing waves their threnody.

O loved ones lying far away,
What word of love can dead lips send!
O wasted dust! O senseless clay!
Is this the end! is this the end!

Peace, peace! we wrong the noble dead
To vex their solemn slumber so;
Though childless, and with thorn-crowned head,
Up the steep road must England go,

Yet when this fiery web is spun,
Her watchmen shall descry from far
The young Republic like a sun
Rise from these crimson seas of war.

Granted Wishes

John G. Whittier in Youth's Companion.

Two little girls, set loose from school
Queried what each would be;
One said, "I'd be a queen and rule,"
And one, "The world I'd see."

The years went on. Again they met
And queried what had been.
"A poor man's wife am I, and yet,
Said one, "I am a queen.

"My realm a happy household is,
My king a husband true,
I rule by loving services,
How has it been with you?"

One answered: "Still the great world lies
Beyond me as it laid;
O'er love's and duty's boundaries
My feet have never strayed.

Faint murmurs of the wide world come
Unheeded to my ear;
My widowed mother's sick bedroom
Sufficeth for my sphere."

They clasped each other's hands, with tears
Of solemn joy they cried,
"God gave the wish of our young years,
And we are satisfied."

A Recollection of Edmund Kean.

Helena Faucit Martin, in Blackwood.

One of my earliest and most vivid recollections—I must have been then a mere girl—was a meeting with "the great Edmund Kean," as my sister called him. He was her pet hero. She had seen him act, and, through friends, had a slight acquaintance with him. Wishing her little "sister," as she called me, to share all her pleasures, she often took me with her to the Green for the chance of seeing him as he strolled there with his aunt, old Miss Tidswell. The great man had been very ill, so that our expectations had been often disappointed. At last, about noon one very warm, sunny day, my sister's eager eyes saw the two figures in the far distance. It would have been bad manners to appear to be watching, so in a roundabout way our approach was made. As we drew near, I would gladly have run away. I was startled, frightened at what I saw—a small, pale man with a fur cap, and wrapped in a fur cloak. He looked to me as if come from the grave. A stray lock of very dark hair crossed his forehead, under which shone eyes which looked dark, and yet bright as lamps. So large were they, so piercing, so absorbing, I could see no other feature. I shrank from them behind my sister, but she whispered to me that it would be unkind to show any fear, so we approached and were kindly greeted by the pair. Oh, what a voice was that which spoke! It seemed to come from so far away—a long, long way behind him. After the first salutation it said, "Who is this little one?" When my sister had explained, the face smiled—I was reassured by the smile, and the face looked less terrible)—and he asked where I went to school, and which of my books I liked best. Alas! I could not then remember that I liked any, but my ever good angel sister said that she knew I was fond of poetry, for I had just won a prize for recitation. Upon this the face looked still more kindly at me, and we all moved together to a seat under the trees. Then the far-away, hollow voice—but it was not harsh—spoke again, as he put his hand on mine, and bade me tell him whether I liked my school—was it better than Richmond? This was too much, and it broke the ice of my silence. No, indeed! Greenwich Park was very pretty—so was Blackheath, with its donkeys, when we were, on occasions much too rare, allowed to ride them. But Richmond! Nothing could be so beautiful! I was asked to name my favorite spots, and whether I had ever been in a punt—which I had—and caught fish—which I had not. My tongue, once untied, ran on and on, and had after a time to be stopped, for my sister and the old lady thought it should fatigue the invalid. But he would not part just yet. He asked my name, and when it was told, exclaimed, "Oh, the old ballad!—do you know it?—which begins—

"Oh, my Helen,
There is no tellin'
Why love I fell in;
The grave, my dwellin'
Would I were well in.

I know now why with 'my Helen,' over the ... it is because she loves poetry, and she loves Richmond. Will my Helen come and repeat her poetry to me some day?" This suggestion at once silenced my prattle, and my sister had to express to me the pleasure and honor I was supposed to feel. Here the interview ended. The kind hand was withdrawn which had lain in mine so heavily and yet looked so thin and small. I did not then know how great is the weight of weakness. It was put upon my head, and I was bid good-speed. I was to be sent for some day soon. But the day never came; the school days were at hand, those wondrous eyes and that distant voice I never saw or heard again.

Artillery and Rifles

The Saturday Review.

In the Franco-German war the casualties by rifle-fire amounted to about 94 per cent of the total loss, by artillery fire to only 5 per cent. No trustworthy estimate, so far as we are aware, has been formed regarding the comparative damage effected by the various arms in the Russo-Turkish war, but it is certain that the percentage of loss from gun-fire was very small, owing to the indifferent handling of artillery on either side. Guns, then, even when well served, as were the German ones, do not effect that wholesale slaughter which would seem at first sight to be their *raison d'etre*. And there is no doubt that armies—especially those with small manoeuvring capacity—feel artillery to be a terrible encumbrance unless when deriving actual benefit from its support on the battle-ground. Even an able and enterprising general, at the head of an easily handled force, must ponder much how he had best dispose of that interminable train of guns and wagons which blocks up the roads, which is powerless while in movement and against flank attack, and which demands the constant escort of another arm. But when armies are composed of raw material like that which went to swell the French armies on the Loire in 1870, then, indeed, the presence of a number of guns is embarrassing to a commander in the highest degree. Under such circumstances it has often happened that a general has had to think more of how he is to preserve his guns from capture than how to utilize them in action. Again, artillery is an arm costly to maintain and troublesome to keep efficient. Moreover, in the last war it proved wholly inadequate to the battering down of well-prepared earthworks or to reaching their defenders. Further, the principal projectile of artillery—namely, the shrapnel shell—is most effective against troops in formation or grouped in the open, but now, through the utilization by scattered infantry units of cover at every step, the missile is continually being defrauded of an appropriate target. Again, the efficacy of gun-fire is immensely increased at the closer ranges, but the growing power of the rifle tends to keep guns more and more at a distance. Lastly, it is acknowledged that, unless exceptionally, the parapets of field-works are better occupied by rifles than by guns.

When There was Peace.

Science Gossip.

From a window of my lodgings I can see a fowl-house, inhabited by about a score of fowls. During the summer there was order in this house, the order being maintained by the cock. Once, and once only, I saw two hens fighting, but after a few minutes the cock managed to pacify them by a mixture of caresses and pecks. I may add that this fight arose because one hen would not budge for another that had chickens. Recently the cock has been removed, and the hens left without a master. The consequence is that now the hens are engaged in either real or sham fights all the day long. Sometimes the whole lot of them will start careering about the house, indulging in a species of tournament, which generally terminates in a pitched battle. Thus the order of the community seems to depend on the cock entirely.

Never Smiles.

Progress.

The English waiter never smiles, or if he does nobody ever catches him at it. While on the City of Rome, Julius Hatch wagered ten dollars that he would bring a smile to the face of the waiter at his table before the steamer sighted the Irish coast. He lost. Between Queenstown and Liverpool he offered the waiter two sovereigns if he would shave off his chin whiskers. There was no indication that the man gave the offer the slightest consideration; yet, when the next meal was served, he appeared with mutton-chop whiskers and pocketed his two sovereigns, saying, "Thank you, sir," with a face as grave as an owl.

THE HON. CLARKSON N. POTTER.

His Sudden Attack of Illness While Arguing a Case in the Court of Appeals.

Albany Argus, January 21.

On Tuesday morning last, the Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, of New York city, arrived in this city, and proceeded to the court of appeals, where he was to argue in an important railroad bond case. He left New York at an early hour without taking breakfast, and upon reaching this city went directly to the court room, doubtless fearing that if he stopped for lunch at the hotel his case would be reached by the court during his absence. He remained in the court room upward of an hour before his case was called, and during the arguments of his opponents was noticed to be looking somewhat indisposed, betraying uneasiness by walking back and forth in the rear of the room. He stepped to the table, however, when his case was called, and began a masterly argument. After talking for about ten minutes, Mr. Potter turned to his associate, Mr. John A. Whiting, and remarked pleasantly: "Mr. Whiting, I think you will, after all, have to argue this case, as I feel too ill to go on." Then addressing the court in an explanatory manner, he said that he had engaged to make the argument only to assist Mr. Whiting. The latter gentleman expressed himself averse to breaking in upon the argument as begun, whereupon Mr. Potter resumed the discussion of the case, and spoke with apparent effort for five minutes more, when he suddenly stopped, seemed to have a choking sensation, and walking over to the door of the cloak-room, staggered and would have fallen had he not been caught by a court attendant. The unfortunate gentleman was assisted into the cloak-room, placed in a chair and Drs. Vanderveer and Snow were immediately summoned. Dr. Snow arrived first and gave directions for the care of Mr. Potter, who was, in a few moments, removed to the library of the court of appeals and placed in a comfortable position. He acquainted the doctors with the fact that he had taken no food during the day, and his illness was attributed to a slight disorder of the stomach. He sank rapidly, however, and in half an hour was in a semi-unconscious condition. As soon as arrangements could be made he was removed in a carriage to the Delavan house where everything possible was done for his comfort. He rallied toward evening, and hopes were entertained of his speedy recovery, but the next day his condition was again alarming, and he sank into semi-insensibility. His brother, the Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter, President of the Union college, and other male relatives were summoned, and yesterday it was deemed absolutely necessary that Mr. Potter be at once removed to his home in New York City, where every detail of perfect attendance could be supplied. A drawing-room car was fitted up expressly for the patient's comfort; he was wrapped carefully in woolen blankets and was placed in the car, and, accompanied by relatives, started for New York at 4:40 yesterday afternoon.

One of the physicians who attended Mr. Potter here last evening stated that Mr. Potter's inability to converse had for some time served to baffle the physicians in their efforts to determine the root of his illness. It seems, however, that Mr. Potter, some two years ago, suffered a slight attack of kidney disease. This, with his dependence upon a robust constitution and natural perfect health, and neglect of proper clothing, doubtless allowed the seeds of a disease that needed but some slight personal neglect as that of Tuesday morning to develope. Mr. Potter wore no underclothing, and on the day he was stricken with illness had on a pair of low-cut light shoes. From the symptoms at first shown it was thought that his only trouble was nervous prostration, but his long continuance in a semi-unconscious state led to the belief that his illness was seated in a chronic difficulty of the kidneys in the nature of Bright's disease. It is thought possible that he may rally from his present serious indisposition, as it is in a measure acute, but the probabilities are that he will not. Should he, however, recuperate, it will doubtless be only to succumb to the dread affliction again and again, until he presents but a wreck of his former intellectual and physical vigor.

The death of Mr. Potter on the 23d is announced.

Billy Florence's Barber Story.

Correspondence Louisville Courier-Journal.

I could not help hearing, because I was waiting for the same barber. Florence had had an enormous house Monday night, was bland and beaming, and settled himself in Gus Levy's chair at the Grand Pacific barber-shop Tuesday morning, with the air of a man truly satisfied with the comfort and happiness the "Almighty Dollar" can bring.

"Do you know," said Florence confidentially to the barber, "I never get into a barber chair without thinking of Henry Jumpertz, and resolving to write a barber story." Gus had, in the meantime provided Mr. Florence with plenty of lather and taffy and secured passes for two to McVicker's that evening when he continued his chatter:

"I think it was in 1859. I was on my way west from Detroit, and occupied a seat with a quiet, little gentleman that I somehow got interested in after a while, but found it hard work to draw out. I tried to size him up but couldn't make out whether he was a decent sort of a preacher, a well-behaved commercial traveler, or some modest sort of a newspaper man—I knew he wasn't an actor or he would have commenced giving me 'mummer' wind right off. The fellow knew so much, confound it, I couldn't mention a subject but what he was 'up' in. I never enjoyed a man's company so much in my life; but there was no use; he wouldn't 'give up' anything.

"We got in Chicago early in the morning, and, as we actors used to stop at the old Matteson house, I invited my fellow-traveler up there to get something warm. After we'd had a drink, as we both needed a shave, we started for the barber shop. He got in ahead of me and got my regular barber's chair, so I took a paper and waited. Then I took my time and went to chatting with Henry—that was his name, Henry Jumpertz—just as I always do to the old boys that shave me at different places.

"My quiet friend, who had given the name of Brown, courteously waited for me until I was through, and I says to him: 'Say, Brown, Henry gives a man a mighty good shave, don't he?' 'Yes,' he replied, 'he's a splendid workman. He keeps sharp razors!'

"Of course I didn't pay any attention to such a remark as that at the time. When we got out into the office, Mr. Brown thanked me for the pleasure he had had in my company, and, just as he was about leaving me, said: 'Mr. Florence, to be frank with you, I am a detective. I have been looking for a murderer; I have got him. Good day, Mr. Florence.'

"I had some engagements further west, and, after I had played them, I came back, went to the Matteson house, as usual, started in to get shaved, looked around for Henry, couldn't find him, shouted to the 'boss' and asked him where he was. 'Why, didn't you know about Jumpertz? Well, well! Why, Jumpertz was arrested for murder not fifteen minutes after he shaved you the last morning you were in here, and the man who had his shave ahead of you was the officer who arrested him.'

"Of course I was perfectly paralyzed, but found on inquiry that Jumpertz had been arrested for the murder of his mistress. He was charged with murdering her, cutting her in pieces, packing her in a barrel and shipping her east. I never heard what became of Jumpertz, but the whole business kept running in my head ever since, and I never get into a barber chair without I wonder if the man that's shaving me isn't another murderer!"

"Yes," said Florence reflectively, as he resigned his seat to your correspondent, "I am going to write a barber story and have it published in Scribner's."

Of course all this was very interesting, but your correspondent thought it would be a good idea to verify it, as actors are rather inclined to fiction. So I stepped over to Pinkerton's detective agency, and ascertained that Florence had told the exact truth in the matter.

The facts are: Henry Jumpertz had a mistress named Sophie Werner. Tiring of her, as it was conclusively proven, he murdered her here in 1859, cut her body in pieces and shipped the remains to Troy, N. Y. This was under the police administration of Superintendent C. Bradley. He was arrested precisely as stated by Mr. Florence, who will undoubtedly be glad to get the additional facts in order to complete his story; tried and convicted twice, but on the third trial was acquitted. This came about through the friendship Jumpertz had formed for another murderer when confined in the Cook County jail, who took an oath that were he acquitted, he would spend half his fortune—he was a person of wealth—in securing Jumpertz's acquittal. Jumpertz's plea was that the woman committed suicide, and that fearing he would be charged with her murder, he took this means of disposing of her remains and averting, for a time, at least, suspicion. Mr. William A. Pinkerton, from whom I received the facts in the matter, informed me that he last saw Jumpertz during the war in 1862, where he was then sergeant of a regiment belonging to the regular army.

I am sure Mr. Florence will be obliged for the pains taken to secure all the facts in a matter which has been resting on his mind for so long a time.

The Glory of Webster.

From George Ticknor's Eulogy.

The longer I live and the more I study the constitution of the United States, the more I am impressed with his claim to be regarded as its defender and as the greatest of its expositors. It was not merely that he had a chief and most important influence in settling many of the specific questions of interpretation that arose during his day. It was in his relation to the paramount question of the nature of the union, as established by the constitution, that his power was most signally exercised and his most enduring laurels were won. In this respect it may, I think, be truly said of him, that there has been no statesman of our age, perhaps there has been no one of all the ages of modern civilization, whose noble intellect has more impressed itself upon the destinies of a great country, than has the intellect of Daniel Webster. There have been men whose will, whose ambition, whose selfish interests have enormously affected the fortunes of millions, for good or for evil. But where had there been a man whose intellect, apart from all passion, has determined the character of a great government, in such a manner as to furnish the basis, the justifiable, legal and moral basis, of a civil war of stupendous proportions, waged for the assertion of lawful authority. This is the glory, the untarnished, the immaculate glory of Daniel Webster, which will carry his name and fame farther down the course of the centuries than that of any other American statesman of our time.

The Famous Leaning Tower of Muenster to Come Down.

Cracks of a dangerous character, necessitating the abandonment of several houses in the vicinity, have been discovered in the "leaning tower" of the old church of St. Lambert, at Muenster, in Westphalia. The tower is therefore to be torn down, in spite of the many historical associations which render it so dear to the citizens of Muenster. For the purpose of demolition the scaffolding used at the erection of the Cologne spires has been put to service. The wooden cupola has already been removed. Beneath its shelter have stood for three hundred years the famous iron cages in which were exposed the bodies of John of Leyden and his two Anabaptist associates, put to death in 1563. Having proclaimed himself king and prophet, and dispossessed the bishop of Muenster, John of Leyden was afterwards taken prisoner, carried about from place to place, and at length executed in the city. The three bodies were then inclosed in the iron cages and hoisted to the top of the tower, where they remained until a few weeks ago. The cages and other relics of the time will be exhibited in Muenster until the new tower, which is to be built out of the old materials, has been constructed. The fact is not directly stated, but we are left to infer that they will then be replaced upon their lofty perch, to continue what has certainly been one of the most curious reminiscent exhibitions of the spirit and manners of a former day.

Arbor Days.

New York Tribune.

Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska are doing most in forestry as yet. The former state has a forestry association, formed for the protection of existing resources in woods, as well as with reference to provision for future wants, to which the legislature makes an annual appropriation of $2,500. The secretary, Mr. L. B. Hodges, declares from his experience that a family can be supplied with fuel from ten acres of cottonwood after five years from planting. About 4,000 acres per annum have been planted in forest in the three years past, and along highways and on farms the planting has amounted to 239,265 rods in 1878, 286,9-5 in 1879, and 329,699 in 1880. The number of acres now planted in forest is 25,333. Arbor Day is still observed, 1,576 acres having been planted on the last three of these tree-planting days, which occur annually in April. The trees which thrive best in that region are cottonwood, ash, box-elder and poplars. The prairie region will eventually lose its treeless character, and while we shall miss its sea-like expanse and long vistas of waving grain, there will be full compensation in abundant water, [illegible], surer crops and greater healthfulness, not to mention the more varied and picturesque effect in scenery to gain. [illegible]

The Princess Fair-Flower.

From "Spanish Fairy Tales" by Fernan Caballero, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

There was a father who had two sons; the elder, named Joseph, became a soldier, and went abroad for many years. When he returned home, his father was dead and his brother had gained the property and grown very rich. He went to his brother's house and met him coming down stairs. "Do you know me?" inquired Joseph. And the brother replied, with a very bad manner, that he did not. Then Joseph made himself known, and his brother told him to go to the granary and there find a boat, which was all the inheritance his father had left him; so saying, he went on his way without taking any further notice of him.

Then the elder brother went up into the granary and found a very old boat, and said to himself: "Whatever use will this broken old boat be to me? God's will be done!" he added, "it will do to make a fire to warm me, for it is very cold." He lifted it up and carried it to his inn, where he borrowed a hatchet, and began to hack it to pieces. Suddenly, a paper fell out of a secret place. He snatched it up and found that it was the acknowledgment of a very large amount due to his father. He recovered this money and became very rich.

One day Joseph met a woman in the street weeping bitterly. He asked her what was the matter with her, and she replied that her husband was very ill, and she had nothing to give him, and that a creditor wanted to put him in prison because he could not pay what he owed him. "Do not worry yourself," said the good Joseph, "they shall not put your husband in prison, nor sell your goods, let it cost me what it may." Then he paid their debts, and provided for the illness and funeral of her husband—for he died. But it came to pass that, when he had done all this, Joseph had not a penny left, having expended the whole of his inheritance in this good work. "And now, what was to be done?" he asked himself: "now that I have nothing left even for food! I will go to the palace and ask for some employment." He did so, and became a servitor in the king's palace. And he behaved himself so well that the king took a fancy to him, and promoted him frequently until at last he made him his chief servitor.

Meanwhile the unnatural brother had become poor, whereupon he wrote to Joseph, and Joseph was so good-hearted that he aided him, and asked the king to give his brother employment in the palace. And the king consented. He was employed, but instead of feeling gratitude toward his good brother, he envied him his power with the king, and conspired to ruin him. To effect this bad purpose he set to work to discover some state secret, and learned that the king was enamored of Princess Fair-Flower; but as he was old and ugly she did not like him, and had taken herself away, no one knew where. Then the false brother went to the king and told him Joseph knew where Fair-Flower was, and corresponded with her. The king was very angry, and had Joseph brought before him, and then commanded him to go instantly and find the Princess Fair-Flower, saying that if he returned without her he should be hanged.

The poor fellow, quite disconsolate, went to seek for a horse for his journey, but did not know what direction to go in search of Fair-Flower. He saw a great white horse, very old and lanky, which said to him:

"Take me with you, and have no need of aught."

Joseph was astounded at hearing a horse speak, but mounted upon it and began his journey, taking with him three rolls of bread. After they had journeyed a long while they met an ant, and the horse said to him:

"Throw those three rolls for the little ants to eat."

"But," said Joseph, "what shall we do, if we want bread."

"Throw them," replied the horse, "and never weary of doing good."

They proceeded on their journey, and encountered an eagle entangled in the nets of a hunter. "Halt," said the horse to him, "get down and cut the threads of the net, and free the poor creature."

"But we shall lose time in doing that," responded Joseph.

"Do what I tell you, and never weary of doing good."

When they had journeyed for some time longer they arrived at the banks of a river, and saw a little fish that had been left high and dry on the bank, and, notwithstanding all its efforts and struggles, was unable to regain the stream.

"Get down," said the white horse to Joseph, "catch that poor little fish and put it back into the water."

"But we have no time for these delays," contested Joseph.

"There is always time for a good action," responded the horse; "never weary of doing good."

In a little while they arrived at a castle situated in the midst of a dense forest, and beheld the Princess Fair-Flower feeding her chickens.

"Now attend to me," said the white steed to Joseph. "I shall amble and pirouette in order to amuse Fair-Flower. You ask her if she would like to mount a little while, and permit her to do so; then I will jump and neigh, and that will frighten her. Then you must tell her that that is because I am not accustomed to be ridden by females, but that you will mount and tame me; then you will mount and gallop off until you arrive at the king's palace."

And everything happened just as the horse had foreseen; and only when they were galloping away did Fair-Flower divine the scheme which the horse had concocted of running away with her. Then she let the bran she was carrying fall to the ground, and as it was scattered about, she told her companion that her bran was spilt and that she wished to gather it up.

"Where we are going," responded Joseph, "there is plenty of bran."

After that, as they were passing under a tree, the princess cast her handkerchief up as far as she could, where it was left hanging upon one of the highest branches. She asked Joseph to stop and climb the tree for it; but he replied, "Where we are going there are plenty of handkerchiefs."

They had to pass by a river, and the princess contrived to drop a ring into it, and then begged Joseph to get down and get it for her; but he only answered, "Where we are going there are plenty of rings."

Finally they arrived at the king's palace, where the king was highly delighted at seeing his beloved Fair-Flower once more; but the princess went to a room and locked herself in, and would not open the door to anybody. The king begged her to open the door; but she said that she would never open it until they found for her the three things she had lost on the way to the palace.

"There is no help for it, Joseph," said the king, "but that you, who know the way, should go and find these things, and if you do not bring them back with you, I will have you hanged."

Poor Joseph was sorely troubled by this, and went to tell the great white horse of his new misfortune. The horse, however, said to him:

"Do not afflict yourself; mount upon me, and we will go and seek the lost articles."

Then they started off and journeyed until they met the ant.

"Do you want to have the bran?" said the horse.

"Would I like to have it!" exclaimed Joseph.

"Then call the ants and tell them to bring you as much as has been spilt, and they will bring you what they have extracted from the three rolls, which will be as much as you need."

And so it came to pass. Out of gratitude the little ants worked with a good will, and soon put before Joseph a pile of bran.

"You will see," said the horse, "whether early or late, a good deed does not bring its reward."

They now speedily arrived at the tree upon which Fair-Flower had flung her handkerchief, which was streaming like a pennon from one of the highest branches.

"How am I to get that handkerchief down," exclaimed Joseph. "I should want Jacob's ladder to reach it!"

"Don't perplex yourself about that," responded the horse, "call the eagle which you freed from the hunter's net, and it will get it for you."

And thus it happened. The eagle came, seized the handkerchief in its beak and brought it to Joseph.

They next arrived at the river, which was very turbid.

"However am I to get the ring from the bottom of that deep river," said Joseph, "where I can neither see it nor know in what spot Fair-Flower dropped it?"

"Don't worry yourself on that score," said the white horse, "but call the little fish which you saved and it will bring it to you."

And so it happened and the little fish dived down and came up again, waving its tail with pleasure and bringing the ring in its mouth.

Then Joseph returned, very well satisfied with his success, to the palace, but when they carried the things to Fair-Flower, she said she would not open the door nor come out of the room unless they fried in oil the robber who had carried her off from the palace.

The king was so cruel that he promised to have this done, and told Joseph that there was no help for it, but that he must be fried in oil.

Full of dismay, Joseph went to tell the white horse what had taken place.

"Do not be frightened," said the horse to him, "mount upon me, and I will perspire. Anoint your body with my sweat, and rest contented that no harm will happen you in the caldron."

And it came to pass as the horse said, and when Joseph emerged from the caldron, he had become such a handsome and gallant youth, that everybody admired him, no one more than Fair-Flower, however, who fell in love with him instantly.

Then the king, who was old and ugly, on seeing what had happened to Joseph, thought that a similar thing would happen to himself, and being so deeply in love with Fair-Flower, he jumped into the caldron, and was turned into a parcel of [illegible].

Then by universal acclamation Joseph was proclaimed king, and married Fair-Flower.

When our hero went to give thanks to the great white horse for all the good services it had rendered to him, the horse said:

"I am the spirit of that unfortunate man whose debts, illness and interment cost you so much, and who, beholding you poor and in danger, prayed to God to be allowed power to help you and repay your benefits. This was permitted, and I have again to say to you, never weary of doing good."

Napoleon III. and His Extravagance

The Quarterly Review

The great Napoleon assumed state and encouraged luxury from calculation, his nephew both from policy and taste. Napoleon III. was fond of pomp and show, besides being a confirmed sensualist; and he derived a personal enjoyment from his entertainments. They were on a magnificent scale, but the only marked or lasting influence of the imperial court, as regards fashion or manners, was on female dress. The invitations to Compiegne and Fontainebleau were commonly for eight days, and a lady was expected to change her dress three or four times a day, and never to wear the same dress twice. The outfit for the visit was computed at not less than 12,000 f. We have heard a French woman of the imperial circle complain that she could not dress for less than £1,000 a year. A milliner's bill, on which an action was brought, amounted to £15,000 for three years, and the fair defendant paid £12,000 into court. The case was reported in the Gazette des Tribunaux. This spirit of extravagance proved catching, and extended to England, where traces of it are still discernible. It is no uncommon for a lady at a country house to come down in a morning dress, change it for lawn-tennis or a walk, put on a *negligé* trimmed with lace for the afternoon tea, and then dress for dinner or a ball. The only parallel in the male sex must be sought among the *jeunesse dorée* who indulge in fancy costumes for the smoking-room. Male dress errs on the side of negligence. The cut of a coat, the tie of a neckcloth, or the pattern of a waistcoat is no longer a title to fame, and a Brummel or a d'Orsay would be a social anomaly or impossibility. No indefensible fashion has taken so complete a hold on women of all classes as the fashion for false hair. Seventy-five tons of hair from the east passed through Marseilles alone in 1875, and M. Baudrillart computes that double that quantity is annually worked up in France. The exports, principally to England and the United States, are estimated at £75,000.

Rights of Subscribers.

Detroit Free Press

Mr. Frank Hatton, assistant postmaster general, having been a newspaper man, knows how it is himself. He therefore announces that a postmaster will give cause for removal if he delivers subscriber's newspaper to a non-subscriber, allowing him to read it and pass it back into the box. This will deprive the man who goes for the mail and sits on the sugar barrel to sponge the reading of his neighbor's newspaper, of half of his winter's amusement.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Committee of Mormons Propose to Solve the Problem.

Windom Defends His Refunding Policy in the Senate.

Blaine Will Fight Back When He is Struck.

BLAINE RECEIVING SUPPORT.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Ex-Secretary Blaine holds that the controversy he is now engaged in concerning the government policy with reference to South America was forced upon him and he is fully prepared to meet it and maintain his position. He will fight back whenever and wherever he is struck and his friends insist that time will soon develop the wisdom of his policy. Naturally the public men here are not disposed openly to take sides in the controversy, but the ex-secretary has received and is daily receiving assurances of strong support.

ANTI-MORMON BILL.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The sub committee of the judiciary committee, to which was referred the Stalenberger bill on Mormonism, is ready to report to the whole committee, recommending the passage of the measure with some amendments. The bill provided originally simply that no polygamist should hold an office of trust or profit under the government. Amendments make it include delegates in congress especially. An iron-clad oath is prescribed, which he must take before he shall draw any pay, wherein he swears he is not and never has been a polygamist nor polygamist. It provides that he be subject to investigation by quo warranto before the United States court in the territory and that his wives or alleged wives shall be competent witnesses against him. Culverson, democrat, on the sub committee, unites with the republicans in the report. It is believed the whole committee will authorize Willits to report the bill to the house and that it will pass.

SARGENT'S NOMINATION.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The Herald's Washington special has the following on cabinet rumors: There has not for a number of years been such a persistent tooting of horns about anybody's coming elevation to a cabinet position as has been going on here for four or five weeks about the supposed prospects of Sargent of California being called to the head of the interior department. The day for his nomination has been publicly or privately set by his friends at least a half dozen times, and there has been almost daily assertion that he was certain to have the place. Sargent, it is generally understood, has himself given frequent semi-public assurances to his friends to this effect. To-day being the last of February it was asserted most positively that the president would send in his name, but it has not gone in. This much is certain: All rumors, reports and assertions of Sargent's coming greatness have come not from the White house but from some of Sargent's friends and hangers-on. There is no publicly known reason except reports of Sargent's friends to believe that he has been thought of by the president for the place.

GUITEAU'S BODY.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—John W Guiteau, in a card to the public, disavows all knowledge of the proposed exhibition of his brother's body, and says whether his brother dies by legal process or in an insane asylum, the body will be disposed of in a manner that will not offend public decency.

It is likely Judge Cox will include in the Guiteau sentence the disposition of the body as the law permits him to do.

Corkhill refuses to submit to an interview on the subject of the disposal of Guiteau's body, but lawyers say the government will have authority over it.

Reed says the proposition to exhibit the body is a monstrous outrage on common decency, and whoever attempted it would be arrested as a public nuisance.

Guiteau's attention having been called to the report that his body was to be sold for the purpose of being exhibited, he seemed quite indignant and said that Scoville had no business to entertain such a proposition. He said he intended to will his body to some institution.

HIS CONDITION.

Guiteau is beginning to show much nervousness and irritability. He is suffering from a severe cold which has inflamed his eyes. One of the jail officials who observed him closely says he would not be surprised if he did not live to be hung, as his health appeared to be failing rapidly. John Guiteau last evening spent an hour in his brother's cell. The prisoner became very much excited during the interview, in which he denounced both his brother and Scoville.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Consideration of the Mormon question by congress is to receive a fresh impetus through the presence in the city of a committee appointed by the general conference of the "Reorganized Church of Christ of the Latter Day Saints," to wait upon the president and congress and present their version of the Utah problem and their proposed solution. The committee was yesterday presented to President Arthur by Representative Kasson, and had a conference with him. They have prepared a memorial which will soon be laid before both houses of congress, and which they think will not only remove some false impressions which relate to the Mormon church, but will facilitate a true appreciation of the Utah problem and perhaps suggest a solution of it. Their memorial sets forth that the Mormon church, though classed and known generally as "Mormon," is and ever has been opposed and uncompromising with polygamy in Utah. The so-called reorganized Mormon church, under the leadership of Joseph Smith, son of the original Mormon head, and duly organized and incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois, has steadily for the past thirty years opposed and denounced the doctrines and practices of polygamy, and has all this time kept and sustained missionaries in Utah to preach against them, the result being that at least 100,000 persons in that territory have thus been extricated from the corruption of polygamy and its ills. They ask that more effective measures be enacted and carried into effect by the government for the suppression of polygamy in the territory. The Mormon church, says the memorial, has in round numbers 500 organized churches, 450 of which are in the United States, with a ministry of 15,000 persons and a membership of twenty thousand communicants and twenty thousand others, who sustain the church in its work. Nine-tenths of them are citizens of the United States, and are loyal to the government. The memorial discusses at some length the legal questions involved. It quotes from the Book of Mormon to show that polygamy is not a part of Mormonism, but on the contrary is expressly prohibited, and urges that the point from which to deal with polygamy is that it is no part of the Mormon church proper, but a loathsome incumbrance. This they say will prevent those who practice polygamy from raising the cry of persecution and thereby holding thousands of honest souls of their number in Utah who were not engaged in the practice of this crime and who would otherwise repudiate it and become good citizens.

INGALLS' SPEECH.

Some republicans sharply criticise Ingalls' speech as out of place but democrats enjoyed it. It is explained on the ground that Ingalls was a strong three per cent man.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

The sale of the National Republican has been arranged and the transfer of ownership will be made Saturday. The purchasers are stated to be a number of republicans, who want to see President Arthur's administration provided with an organ that shall be free from taint of Star route ownership. It is thought possible that George C. Gorham will be retained upon the paper, though not probable, as chief editor. First Assistant Postmaster General Hatton is talked of for that place.

DAKOTA'S DIVISION.

Senator Saunders, chairman of the senate committee on territories, has decided to report a separate bill for the division of Dakota territory, and keep that measure apart from the question of admitting the southern portion of the territory to the union. The question of admission of the new state will be brought up after the matter of division shall have been disposed of.

ARCTIC SEARCH.

Secretary Hunt has designated Lieutenant Giles B. Harber and Master W. H. Schuetze, of the navy, as officers to assist Lieut. Danenhower in the search for Lieutenant Chipp and his crew, and they will take passage in the steamship Germanic, which leaves New York Saturday, with the expectation of reaching Irkutsk about the middle of March. Their instructions are not quite completed but will include an order to spare neither effort nor expense in the prosecution of the work assigned them. Lieutenant Harber is now in command of the torpedo boat Alarm, at the navy yard at Washington. Master Schuetz is on leave in St. Louis. He has been ordered to proceed to New York without delay.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—Lieut. Danenhower telegraphs from Irkutsk that the whereabouts of Commander DeLong is known. He proposes to send his men to St. Petersburg, but will remain behind himself to undertake an expedition in the spring along the Siberian coast to rescue Chipp's party.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Stephens, from the coinage committee, reported bills to authorize the stella, a new metric gold coin, the gold metric eagles, double eagles, and half eagle.

Dunnell, from the ways and means, reported a bill repealing export tax on tobacco.

Belford, chairman of the committee on public lands, reported back the bill for leasing arid and desert lands in Colorado. It was referred to the committee of the whole.

The postoffice appropriation bill was then considered.

Several amendments increasing clerk hire in postoffices were rejected and the house adjourned, pending discussion of increasing letter carriers' pay.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Ferry, for the postal committee, reported adversely the joint resolution granting congressmen the franking privilege, and it was indefinitely postponed.

The three per cent. bill was then considered. Plumb's amendment to apply surplus revenues over one hundred millions to the reduction of the public debt was discussed. After some debate Plumb's amendment was lost; 27 to 25.

Debate upon ratification of Windom's funding operations was reopened on an amendment by Teller, declaring the new bond a legal and valid obligation.

Vest opposed the ratification of Windom's acts. He wanted the country to pass on the validity of the bonds and the republican party take the responsibility.

He woke up Windom, who asked what particular act the unconstitutionality of which he objected to.

Vest replied that which he denounced was the act by which the then secretary of the treasury, without act of congress authorizing him to do it, called on creditors holding 5 and 6 per cent. bonds, and said to them: "I will treat with you in regard to the terms at which these bonds shall be continued."

Windom—The secretary of the treasury did no such thing.

Vest—The whole country knows the position of the matter, and there can be no mistake about it.

Windom—But it does not know it.

Vest—I will not let the senator judge that for me. I believe he has violated the constitution and am willing to leave the matter to the people. Congress had pointed out the way to meet the emergency of bonds falling due.

Windom—To be right at that point, the bonds did not become due; they were payable at the pleasure of the government and they so [illegible] to-day.

Vest—So much the better for my argument. The sovereign power of the country [illegible] in regard to that. It had said the bonds were to be funded in three per cent. The secretary [illegible] the alternative either to [illegible] the bonds [illegible] cent, but he violates the constitution in undertaking to legislate in regard to an obligation of the government.

Windom said that at last after his urgent plea for five days for some one to point out the law violated Senator Vest had specifically indicated the law. It was a law which the president vetoed, and which never did become a law.

Vest—If the gentleman is satisfied with that statement, I am. Let it go that way.

Ingalls took up the argument supporting Vest's view and claiming that though it was alleged a republican president had vetoed the 3 per cent. bill, congress had nevertheless approved the measure, and it was in reality an expression of opinion by the people. Windom's argument was followed and his declaration that the plan saved money was unworthy, inasmuch as it was illegal.

Windom said, as Ingalls had shown what force there was in his own argument, he would only add that 45 to 50 million 5s and 6s were continued in Europe, and the houses that managed the arrangement employed the best legal talent abroad. The question was examined and not one lawyer in Europe raised the question or suggested a doubt as to the power of this government to do as it did. It has been reserved for the senator from Kansas and one or two others, more astute than any lawyers of those great banking houses, to raise this question.

Hawley said he would vote for the amendment but would prefer to vote for a resolution declaring William Windom, late secretary of the treasury, by saving many millions in interest had violated no law, had conducted the negotiation with wisdom and ability, had promptly identified himself with the most brilliant transaction in modern finances, and deserves the good will of his country.

An amendment by Ingalls, modified at the suggestion of Hoar, was then adopted; yeas 40, nays 10. It makes the section read:

The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the treasury and at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States and at any postal money order office, lawful money of the United States to the amount of —— dollars, or any multiple sum, or any bonds of the United States bearing 3½ per cent. interest, which are hereby declared valid, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of registered or coupon bonds. Of the western senators only Slater voted nay.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The president has approved the bill granting additional pension to Mrs. Lincoln.

The general belief is that the present quartermaster-general will soon be placed on the retired list.

John D. Defrees in an interview with the president verbally tendered his resignation of the office of public printer, to take effect the first of April.

Illinois Central Earnings.

CHICAGO, February 2.—The annual report of the directors of the Illinois Central shows that the gross earnings for 1881 were $8,586,000, against $8,305,000 the preceding year. Net earnings were $3,227,000, or $352,000 less than the preceding year.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Queen Olga, of Greece, has been delivered of a son.

Fire at Toronto last night caused a damage of $15,000.

Ten new cases of small-pox were reported in Chicago yesterday.

Adelina Patti will appear in Italian opera at the Germania in New York.

Rumors of the plot to assassinate King Alfonso, of Spain, are denied.

Gambetta has resumed the editorial direction of the Republique Francaise.

Lieutenant Danenhower reports that one of his eyes is ruined and the other is weak.

Eighteen million marks in specie were sent to the Bank of France yesterday from Berlin.

Ten new cases of small-pox were reported in Allegheny City yesterday and 23 in Pittsburg.

Philadelphia police believe they have a clue to the stolen body of the Earl of Crawford.

The report that the Pacific roads and the Pacific Mail had come to an understanding is denied.

Several thousand English ironworkers have struck for an advance of 7½ per cent. in wages.

A report from St. Johns, N. B., says the ship Roxellana was burned at sea and several lives lost.

The insurrection against Austria is now moving toward the frontier of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Defalcations recently discovered in the Taganrog custom house in Russia amount to 70,000,000 roubles.

Governor Jerome, of Michigan, has called a special session of the legislature to consider relief for fire sufferers.

The will of the late Clarkson N. Potter has been filed. It disposes of an estate estimated to be worth over $1,000,000.

About a dozen of the employes of the Chicago custom house, mostly from Ohio and Iowa, have been discharged.

Great damage has been caused by floods in Alabama. Four or five negroes have been drowned and a large amount of stock.

The building commission of New York have ordered some of the walls of the old Bowery theatre torn down and rebuilt for safety.

Fire at Fort Leavenworth last night destroyed part of the barracks; loss $20,000, uninsured. A few soldiers were slightly injured.

The building of D. O. Mills, in New York, in course of construction, has settled seven-eighths of an inch. The contemplated cost is $2,000,000.

Bontoux, manager of the Union Generale, was arrested Wednesday. It is stated legal proceedings will be commenced against several of the directors.

The corporation of London has subscribed £300 to the fund for the relief of Russian Jews. The Rothschilds of London and Paris contributed £5,000 each.

The grand jury have indicted Hanford, conductor, and Melius, brakeman, of the train wrecked at Spuyten Duyvil, New York, for manslaughter in the fourth degree.

Scoville denies that Mrs. Scoville is insane. He appears in favor of the exhibition of Guiteau's body as a means of getting back some of the money he has spent in the trial.

Mrs. St. John Hughes was killed by a drunken bull-whacker named John Lewis at her ranch north of Sidney, Neb. He escaped on horseback, but is being pursued by cowboys.

A three-story brick building at Louisiana, Mo., owned and occupied by Mark Lesen as a dry goods house, burned yesterday; insurance [illegible]. The building also contained the [illegible] office.

CURRENT COPY

Of the Circular Calling a Congress of American Nations.

Efforts of Blaine to Explain His Position to the Public.

The Controversy with the President Getting Warmer.

BLAINE-ARTHUR CONTROVERSY.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Specials from Washington say: The position and views of Blaine in reference to the South American policy of the United States continue to be the subject of general conversation. The Post's correspondent says: "The personal contest, for this personal as well as political, between President Arthur and Blaine grows more and more intensified as each presents his case day by day to the public. Friends of the president say Blaine is staking his political future on the turn of the tide one way or the other, and will resort to every means to protect his interests. The president is understood to feel very deeply the attempt of Blaine to make him out as timid and inconsistent, and said that Blaine was actuated not more by a patriotic measure and legitimate ambition for the presidency than by a wish to benefit himself and friends. Blaine does not lose heart, and talks about the future with his accustomed buoyancy and aggressiveness. He claims if she wants wish to go into the speculation back of Peru and Chili he can show men involved in it just as near Arthur as anybody can be to himself. Politicians are watching the newspaper progress of the controversy with keenest interest.

The Commercial Advertiser's correspondent says: It is spoken of as a somewhat significant fact that although some members of the present administration sat at the same cabinet table with the late premier and had opportunities of consulting him every day, they did not know what policy was being pursued in reference to Chili and Peru. No one doubts but the president had every confidence in Blaine and trusted him to the fullest extent in all matters of diplomacy, but notwithstanding all this Blaine's purposes were either not fully explained, or if so entirely misunderstood. Blaine was communicative to his associates in the cabinet and only saw the president when he thought important business on hand justified it. His recent pronunciation is regarded by leading republicans as evidence that he intends to use a free lance and strike the administration when it will benefit him politically to do so.

BLAINE TO ARTHUR.

The following letter was issued this evening by Secretary Blaine to the Associated press: "I deem it due in justice to make a brief statement which I ask you to transmit to the papers. Monday morning last, January 30, I addressed the following note to the president:

"My Dear Mr. President:

"As Mr. Frelinghuysen has made allusion to a proposed congress of American nations in a dispatch which has been made public, and as the scope and design of that congress are greatly misunderstood, and misrepresented, both at home and in Europe, I respectfully ask that you will direct the publication of the original invitation. I have the original draft myself, but of course do not feel at liberty to use it without your permission. If you do not wish to order its formal official publication, will you grant me leave to use the copy at my discretion?

Respectfully,
JAS. G. BLAINE.

In the afternoon of the same day the president sent his private secretary to my residence with a verbal message that he saw no objection to granting my request, but he had referred my note to the secretary of state yesterday and I received a message from the chief clerk of the state department that Mr. Frelinghuysen would publish the dispatch when called for by congress. This morning I wrote to Senator Windom, chairman of foreign relations, announcing that he would introduce a resolution calling for the correspondence. When the New York papers arrived I found the document, though with many errors, published in the New York Herald. I understand that it has been published in one paper in each of the several large cities. The dispatch was obtained suspiciously, from whom or by whom I do not know. It was no doubt hastened to partial publication in order to deprive it of the wide advantages of the associated press, which I am anxious to secure for it, in order that the misrepresentations concerning the invitation to the peace congress might be definitely corrected.

Very respectfully,
JAS. G. BLAINE.

CORRECT COPY.

The following is a corrected copy of Blaine's dispatch inviting the conference:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29, 1881.

SIR:—The attitude of the United States with respect to the question of general peace on the American continent is well known through its persistent efforts in years past to avert warfare, or these efforts failing to bring positive conflict to an end through pacific councils or the advocacy of impartial arbitration. This attitude has been constantly maintained, and always with firmness. For this reason especially the president has indicated a day for the assembly of the congress so far in the future as leave good grounds for hope that by the time named the present situation in the south Pacific will be happily terminated, and that those engaged in the contest may take general interest in questions affecting to an equal degree the well being of all. It seems also desirable to disclaim in advance any purpose on the part of the United States to prejudge the issue to be presented to the congress. It is far from the intent of this government to appear before the congress as in any sense the protector of [illegible] and necessary arbitrator of their disputes. The United States will enter the deliberations of the congress on the same footing as the other powers represented and with the loyal determination to approach the proposed solution, not merely in its own interest or with the view to assert its own power, but as a single member among co-ordinates and equals. So far as the influence of this government may be potent it will be in the direction of the conciliation of whatever conflicting interests of blood, government or historical tradition may come together in response to a call embracing such vast and diverse elements.

You will present these views to the minister of foreign affairs, or enlarging, if need be, in such terms as will readily occur to you upon the great mission which it is within the power of the proposed congress to accomplish in the interest of humanity, and upon the firm purpose of the United States to maintain a position of the most absolute and impartial friendship to all. The United States as well as other countries will be represented by two commissioners. In delivering the invitation through the minister of foreign affairs, you will read the dispatch to him and leave with him a copy, intimating that an answer is desired by this government as promptly as the just consideration of so important a proposition will permit. I am, sir, your obedient servant, JAS. G. BLAINE.

Badly Hurt.

DENVER, February 2.—The Denver and New Orleans Construction company to-day brought suit against the Republican Publishing company in the sum of $100,000, for libel, in publishing articles stating that the company was financially embarrassed. The Republican company authorizes the statement that it has directed attorneys to bring ten suits of libel against John Evans for ten different publications in the Denver dailies, over his own signature. These suits are in the sum of $100,000 each, and will be followed up by criminal suit. The Republican's attorneys will to-morrow file answer to the railroad suit and deny the allegations on all points.

Slosson Again Ahead.

PARIS, February 2.—The third evening of the billiard match ended with the American again ahead. The playing of both men was unusually spirited. Slosson made up his deficit of last night and ended with a total score of 1,800. Vignaux added 485 to his score of yesterday, having a total of 1,685, when the game closed for the evening. Slosson's average in to-night's play was 76, Vignaux's 38.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Slosson telegraphs his brother as follows: I have the balls on the rail to resume play with Vignaux's best run 223; Slosson's best run 398, the best on record.

QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, February 2.

Silver bars, 1.14.
Money 5@6.
Governments, strong, higher.
Stocks, firm.
The following are the quotations:

BONDS.

United States 4's	118	Northern Pacific	34½
" 4½'s	114⅞	Kansas Pacific	103¼
" 5's	102¼	K. P. (Denver div.)	108⅛
" 6's	100⅞	Denver & Rio G'de	113
Union Pacific	115½	D., S. P. & P.	103½
Central Pacific (of'd)	113½		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Union Pacific	118½	Hannibal & St. Joe	95¼
Central Pacific	89¼	Lake Shore	111¼
Northern Pacific	34½	Jersey Central	94⅞
Texas Pacific	47¾	M., K. & T.	36⅛
Kansas Pacific		Phila. & Reading	62⅜
New York Central	13[illegible]	Ohio & Mississippi	33¼
Erie	39¾	C., R. I. & P.	133
C., B. & Q.	135⅛	Michigan Central	86⅝
C. & N. W.	134⅞	D., L. & W.	127⅞
C. M., & St. P.	103⅛	L. & N.	94¾
D. & R. G.	71⅜	Canada Southern	53
Wabash	38½	Panama (offered)	195
Pacific Mail	44	W., F. & Co. Ex	128
W. U. Tel. Co.	80½	Am. Ex. Co.	62
Am. Union Tel. Co.		U. S. Ex. Co.	77
A. & P. Tel.		C., C. & I. Co.	

MINING STOCKS.

Amie	17	Hukill	75
Bodie	3 60	Hibernia	17
Boulder Con.		Hortense	24
Big Pittsburg		Horn Silver	17 25
Bald Mountain		Highland Chief	
Bassick	5 00	Iron Silver	
Bul. Domingo	20	Little Pittsburg	1 90
Con. Virginia	82	Little Chief	86
Caribou	2 25	Leadville con.	1 50
Chrysolite	4 15	Mariposa (bid)	4 00
Cherokee		Mineral Creek	
Dunkin	75	Moose	93
Dunderburg	75	Ontario	
Eureka con	13 25	Quicksilver (off'd)	12 50
Freeland		Robinson con.	2 40
Green Mountain	2 95	Red Elephant	
Gold Stripe	35	Silver Cliff	2 75
Glass-Pendery con		Silver Nugget	
Climax	50	Sutro	75

OUT WEST.

The Pueblo steel works employ 750 men.

The weather in the mountains is unusually fine this year.

An anti-Mormon movement is being agitated in Denver.

Aspen is to have another smelter, built by Chicago parties.

Stickney, the Denver murderer will be tried next Tuesday.

Dr. Tanner, of Coal Creek, committed suicide on Saturday morning.

The prisoners in the penitentiary at Canon were vaccinated last Sunday.

Twelve electric lights have been added to those hitherto in use in Denver.

The Gunnison and Uncompahgre valleys are rapidly filling up with settlers.

An ineffectual attempt was made recently to cross Taylor Range with the mail.

The Matchless mine at Leadville netted over $75,000 for the month of January.

The new Denver high school was opened Monday with a full attendance of pupils.

Jas. R. Campbell, a hermit, was found dead in his cabin in Jefferson county last week.

The sheriff will dispose of the property of the Arbourville Smelting company next week.

Three insane persons were sent from Leadville to an eastern asylum on Sunday afternoon.

Annie Ryan, of Leadville, attempted suicide yesterday, by cutting her throat with a knife.

The governor of New Mexico offers a reward of five hundred dollars for the capture of the murderer of Wm. A. Brocksmith, of Colfax county. The perpetrator of the crime is unknown.

Pueblo papers are complaining of the dust.

Pueblo had a small fire Wednesday morning.

Six cases of small-pox in Denver; one death.

The Matchless mine is now producing 100-ounce ore.

The weather at Phoenix, Arizona, is extremely cold.

Sleighing is the chief source of amusement at Las Vegas now.

Pueblo is soon to have a hotel equal to the Windsor in Denver.

Wagon Wheel Gap is becoming quite popular as a health resort.

Trains on the South Park road are delayed by snow blockades.

The Contract mine of Tombstone, Arizona, has been sold for $55,000.

Rumor has it that another republican newspaper will be started at Fort Collins.

Troop K, Sixth cavalry, now at Fort Verde has been ordered to Fort Apache, Arizona.

It is rumored that Governor Tabor will soon erect a $90,000 opera house in Pueblo.

Counterfeit twenty-dollar bills are being circulated in the southern part of the state.

The safe of the treasurer of Carbon county, Wyoming, was recently broken open and robbed.

R. M. G. Price, who was recently injured at Buena Vista by a saw log falling on him, has since died.

Extensive discoveries of free-milling gold ore have been recently discovered in the Navajo mountains, Utah.

The road from Fort Collins to Teller City, North Park, is impassable, and the mail is carried on snow shoes.

The four-year-old son of Mr. Adams, of Longmont, fell into a mill race and was drowned on Tuesday last.

The miners at Calumet camp have suspended operations for the present, owing to some trouble they have had.

Excepting the auditor all employes of the general office of the Denver & New Orleans railway have been discharged.

The Forest Queen mine has shown a rich vein, three feet wide, which is said to be very rich in ruby and native silver.

A fireman at Trinidad became so excited during a fire recently that he nearly severed a fellow fireman's arm with an axe.

The Trinidad News intimates that Rev. Uzzel is entirely too severe on sinners and suggests that he be asked to leave.

The citizens of Pueblo are agitating the question of purging the town of her evil spirits—gamblers, bunko steerers, etc.

Reports from the Robinson mine are encouraging. The ninth level shows a strong body of ore running from forty to sixty ounces.

Large quantities of venison are being dried in the Grand River country for the summer market.

The proprietors of the Bonanza Enterprise will resume publication of that paper at an early day.

A grand charity ball under the auspices of members of the Grand Army of the Republic will be given in Leadville on the 21st of February.

The Osprey and Bear Creek mining companies of Ouray county, represented in the New York stock exchange, are said by the Solid Muldoon to be "wild cats."

The grade of the Burlington road, now building to Denver, will have for two hundred miles a grade not to exceed a few feet, and the curves are hardly perceptible.

B. E. Hawkins, a photographer of Denver, died from the effect of an overdose of alcohol Wednesday.

Three Colorado postmasters have been summoned to appear in the Star route cases at Washington.

The Kittleman and Sinclair foot race which was to have taken place at Pueblo has been declared off.

Tourists are beginning to arrive in Idaho Springs. Several from the east have put in an appearance.

Green L. Lane, an aged gentleman of Denver, was recently run over and killed by a South Park train.

"Hold-ups" are of nightly occurrence in South Pueblo and the citizens demand a vigilance committee.

Irwinites are happy over the recent rich strike in the Forest Queen. Who says the Gunnison is "played out?"

The jury in the case of Herman Roda, of Fremont county, have returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

An accident, which resulted in the death of a miner, occurred at the coal banks near Walsenburg on Saturday last.

John S. Bolac, of Denver, has accepted the challenge of Martin Tracy to wrestle any light weight champion in the world.

By the completion of the contract through the Black Cañon, two hundred and twenty men were thrown out of employment.

The D. & R. G. company has paid Mr. J. M. Alexander, of Huerfano county, for the loss of his crop by fire a few weeks ago.

The Colorado Coal and Iron company is shipping seventy tons of bituminous coal and forty tons of coke from Crested Butte daily.

The lightning express of the Kansas division of the Union Pacific railway runs from Denver to Kansas City in twenty-seven hours.

Cow-boys and sheep herders had a "round-up" in the Sierra Grande range the other day, and on comparing notes it was found that two men had been killed.

Apropos of fires at theaters: One night at the old Vaudeville some odds and ends of scenery took fire, and a very perceptible odor of burning alarmed the spectators. A panic seemed to be imminent when Arna appeared on the stage. "Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "compose yourselves; there is no danger—I give you my word of honor there is no danger." The audience did not seem reassured. "Ladies and gentlemen," continued the author, rising to the necessities of the occasion, "confound your stupid souls, do you think if there was any danger I'd be here?" The panic collapsed.—From the French.

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Mr. Blaine is a very live y corpse, and s'ou'd be e. a one.

Senator Hill's Denver public building bi. and other bi's in which he is interested are reported as progressing favorably.

We have received a copy of the New Year's number of the Omaha Bee. It is profuse y illustrated and is the best number of the kind we have seen this year.

Gambetta is back in the assembly again. Here is his field where he has won his reputation and can be most useful. The s'rike y to accomplish there what he could not in the cabinet.

Mr. Blaine is again prominent y before the country. He probably has a good case, or he would say less. It is presumptive evidence that he is doing his as a part of his training for 1884.

We have just received the Congregationalist, edited by the Rev. R. C. Cross, of Denver. It is full of interesting denominational news. Subscriptions are only fifty cents a year.

The Chronicle charges what we had to say about stalwart bolters. But will it please answer this question: Do you honestly, faithfully and earnestly support the republican ticket in Lake county this last fall?

The Muldoon will spare neither pains or language to run down "wild cats." There is no necessity for that species of mining in Ouray county. Solid Muldoon.

This is the right kind of a newspaper for a *mining* camp. Had the Leadville papers been as bold as the Muldoon there might have been fewer swindles. Of late the Leadville papers have apologized for the little Pittsburg swindles.

The Leadville Democrat thinks that Senator Teller made his last speech because he thought that the legislature would be democratic this fall, and he was preparing to go over to that party. The Democrat would undoubtedly be very glad to have Senator Teller a democrat, it would also keep quiet about it if Senator Teller meditated such treachery. It is safe therefore to conclude that the Democrat does not believe what it says it thinks.

Senator Sherman's funding bill has been killed in the senate. It has been evident for some time that it could not become a law. The real reason has been that it was best to let well enough alone. The proposition was to issue $200,000,000 of three per cent. bonds and apply the proceeds to the purchase of 3½ bonds now out. But just now we are paying off the debt so rapidly that these bonds will all be cancelled in five years. The next issue of bonds to be interfered is the issue of 1891. Our statesmen nearly all favor the immediate payment of the debt. It is still a question whether this is wise, but it is certainly a good place for a row.

Our dispatches from Washington give a great deal of space to the appointments and what they indicate. To-day the dispatches particularly speak of the dissatisfaction because the president is so slow in making them. It really looks as though we elected a president for the paltry purpose of distributing patronage. There could be no more eloquent and effective argument for civil service reform than these facts. It is true of no other government in the world. The fights now going on in Washington are simply a disgrace. Nowhere in Colorado we are not thinking what position our senators will take on great public questions, but whether they will be successful in getting offices for their friends or not.

The Boston Transcript says: "The independence in an advanced and liberal individual position has always been one of the fine characteristics of Massachusetts public men." This is true and is what has given Massachusetts so much power in the national councils. Her statesmen led rather than followed. They acted according to their conscience rather than to tickle the public fancy. This is something that should be thought about by western politicians. Most of them are sure time servers and only pretend to act according to their convictions. They are all the time thinking of the effect of such and such a speech on their constituents. This is partly due to the cowardice of the newspapers in criticising our public men. They also wait to find the popular sentiment before speaking.

The Leadville Chronicle thus speaks of the prospective administration of the public printing office by S. C. Hounds:

But he will unload on the government printing office, if possible, all of the out-of-date type that has collected upon his hands during a business career of something like a half century. A newspaper proprietor, who didn't know the difference between the latest styles of type and the most venerable, who couldn't distinguish long primer from minion, and who couldn't tell a printing press from a cider press, has ever been a boon and joy to the plausible and cajoling Mr. Rounds. And now the government printing office may become the sublime joy, the crowning glory, of his long career. If he remains in office for any considerable length of time, the government, upon his retirement, is likely to find on its hands a stock of antiquated printing material, that in variety and grotesqueness decrepitude, will equal the assortment of superannuated statesmen and politicians with which every new administration finds itself confronted.

Our dispatches give the true inwardness of the attempt to have the land grant of the Northern Pacific road cancelled. It is an effort of the Union Pacific to cripple its competitor. The government should not make itself a party to it. There can be no question regarding any further railroad grants, but the government should not repudiate any already made, so long as there is an effort on the part of the railroads to keep their promises. It is well known that at the time these land grants to railroads were made it was almost impossible to secure capital for the prosecution of these enterprises. Money was invested finally because of these extensive land grants of the government. If they should now be withdrawn it might cripple and injure a very large number of people who have invested money in them in good faith. The whole questions is a delicate one and the government is bound to adjust the matter on broad grounds of justice and right.

The Leadville Chronicle very foolishly argues that Colorado should have two representatives. We have not the slightest ground for demanding more than one. The ratio is now one representative to every 135,000 of population, and hence the Chronicle argues that as the last census showed a population of 195,000, or nearly one and one half times 135,000, we should have two representatives. But the proportion is a wrong. Congress is likely to fix a ratio of about one representative to every 160,000 of population, and a population of 240,000 would at least be required to have two representatives with any show of justice. We fall far short of this. It should be remembered also that we have the same representation in the United States senate as New York. This gives us all the power and influence we should ask for. We had for two years a representative in congress when our population did not entitle us to one. The suggestion that we should steal the extra representation from the south is unworthy of the state. We should only ask for what in justice belongs to us.

Our dispatches state that George I, King of Greece is unpopular. Yesterday while addressing the Boulé, he was treated in the coolest possible manner. The king was born in 1846 and is the second son of the present King of Denmark. He ascended the throne in 1863. He holds his office under the protecting guidance of three protecting powers, England, France and Russia. It will be remembered that Greece gained her freedom in the insurrection of 1821-9. In 1830 she was declared a kingdom under the protection of the three powers mentioned above. Prince Otto, of Bavaria, was elected king and ascended the throne in 1833. But in 1862, after a reign of 29 years he was expelled from the kingdom. Georgios was his successor. For some years the finances of Greece have been poorly managed and this may in part be the occasion of the confusion. Last year the entire revenue of the kingdom was only £1,679,875. Of this the king received £40,178.

The country is losing sight of sectionalism. President Arthur omitted all mention of it in his message and we hear nothing of rebel brigadiers in congress, except an occasional lament from the Leadville Chronicle. Still the present congress has probably more ex-confederate soldiers than ex-union soldiers. The senate has eight ex-rebel brigadiers, four colonels, one captain, and two privates; the house has thirteen brigadiers, nineteen colonels, two majors, seven captains, one lieutenant and fourteen privates. Besides congress has among its members the vice president of the confederacy, two ex-senators, and two ex-representatives in the rebel congress, the rebel postmaster general, and the rebel war governor of Georgia. This list would have made an excellent campaign document in 1878. By the way why don't the north send its brave soldiers to congress. Didn't the best men go to war, or don't we send our best men to congress?

On the 9th of April next there will be celebrated the 200th anniversary of the completion of La Salle's famous voyage down the Mississippi. The completion was on the 9th of April, 1682, and was marked by the erection of a cross on the outermost delta at the mouth of the Mississippi, and the naming of the country Louisiana. This celebration will occur in New Orleans, and all the historical societies of the Mississippi valley are invited to participate. This celebration should be a great success. La Salle was one of the leading pioneer explorers who did much to settle the west. To the jesuits pre-eminently belong the glory of all the early western explorations.

We publish elsewhere the annual report of General Palmer, giving much interesting information in regard to the only local road Colorado possesses. Its history is so identified with the development of the state for the past year that Colorado may well take pride in its prosperity. It is the best answer possible to the charges that our mines are played out. Soon the Utah line will be completed, and then our importance as a commercial center will be much more increased. This line will have fewer grades to Salt Lake than any other line, and hence will be a favorite freight line.

Our telegraphic dispatches state that General Palmer has been successful in making financial arrangements for the increase of the stock of the Mexican National Construction company. Gould has been making an attack on this stock for months and succeeded in making a break in the value of the securities which he thought would embarrass General Palmer in securing funds, but our dispatches show that Gould did not accomplish his purposes.

General Thomas L. Clingman don't give an encouraging view of the democratic government of North Carolina. He says it is as corrupt as the republican government was. Clingman was a member of congress from North Carolina in 1843 and served in one house or the other almost continuously from that time to the beginning of the war. His opinion should therefore carry weight.

The newspaper business in Denver will give the lawyers plenty of business. Within a year suits for at least half a million have been brought against the newspapers. Now in turn the Republican has brought suits against John Evans for a round million. Mr. Evans will now have an opportunity to prove what he charges so freely.

Just now while there is so much talk in the senate on finance, it would not be a bad idea to agitate the question of repealing the legal tender act. It is now most dangerous to business if there should be any panic. The war has long been over, and this extraordinary measure should be repealed.

There seems to be some opposition to the division of Dakota into two parts. The main reason is that the democrats think some advantage will accrue to the republican party.

Ex-Secretary Blaine's letter will put some papers in a very awkward position. Mr. Blaine is the largest man in politics to catch doing an unwise thing.

YORE ABOUT PASSENGER RATES.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE is not in favor of the bill introduced in congress fixing passenger rates. It is barely possible, however, that congress may conclude to go right ahead, pass the bill, and consider the stirring objections advanced by the GAZETTE afterward. The bill may not suit the railroad monopolists, but we are inclined to believe that a bill in some form to curb the outrageous passenger tariffs imposed by many western roads, will suit the people.—Pueblo Chieftain.

The Chieftain takes the popular side of this question and one that will be endorsed by many of its readers on first consideration. No one likes to pay high passenger rates. It would be pleasanter to pay two cents than from six to ten cents a mile. But it is pleasanter to pay ten cents a mile on a railroad than ten cents a mile on a stage coach. The reduction of the passenger rates as proposed would bring before us the latter alternative. With passenger rates fixed at 3½ cents a mile for distances less than 300 miles there would have been practically no roads constructed in this state last year, nor none this year. A trip to the Gunnison or San Juan country would have been different and tedious in summer, and dangerous and uncomfortable in the winter. At the same rates as were charged by stage coaches, the traveling public generally would think it a great blessing to have the railroad. Because of the comfort and speed of traveling. Many will remember the great danger and exposure accompanying a trip to Denver in the winter of 1878-79. Now one may get into a sleeper in the evening in Denver and arrive in Leadville fresh for the next day's business. The conveniences of the railroads in the state to the traveling public are not always thought of. We don't stop to think that we have not always had such conveniences. We say therefore that the public would find it to its interest to pay stage rates rather than not have them, because they save time, which is money, and because they save exposure and discomfort, which, as they affect the health, are also money.

A railroad is a business enterprise like other public enterprises. It lays out its routes mainly on the basis of the returns they will bring, just as a careful business man establishes a store or a newspaper in one place in preference to another. Sometimes a road is built into a country where it will not immediately return any money to the investors, and is built as a speculation for prospective profits. This was in part the case of most of our railroads in this state which have been operated for ten years, in some instances, without paying a dividend to stockholders. The passenger rates in this state are now from six to ten cents a mile. They are high, but the roads would not have been built unless they could have charged as much. In fact they could not have paid their operating expenses at one time with a less rate. The fact that dividends were not paid is sufficient proof that the high charges were necessary. Many do not stop to reflect that the population is so much less than it is in eastern states where the rates are so much less. They think they ought to be nearly as low as they are in Pennsylvania. A comparison on this subject will show this. We will take the three states of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania as they are thickly settled, and the passenger rates are better known. In Massachusetts they are from 2½ to 3 cents a mile. In New York the New York Central charges 2 cents a mile, and in Pennsylvania the Pennsylvania road charges 2½ cents a mile. The average charge is over 2 cents a mile. The following is the population and area of these states:

	Population.	Area in sq. miles.
Massachusetts	1,783,012	7,800
New York	5,083,810	47,000
Pennsylvania	4,282,786	46,000
	11,149,608	100,800
Colorado	194,649	104,500

Colorado has a larger area than the three states together but less than a fifteenth of their population. This fact alone should be sufficient explanation of the difference in rates. In these states it is from two to three cents a mile. In Colorado from six to ten cents a mile. A reasonable man would admit that there should be a little difference in passenger rates. It probably pays these eastern roads better to carry at their rates than Colorado roads at theirs. It is shown at least by the fact that the New York Central and Pennsylvania roads have paid eight per cent. dividends annually for years, while most of the Colorado roads pay no dividends, and those that have begun recently, pay only six per cent.

It seems to us that the following propositions are true from the foregoing: First, that the passenger rates are not as high proportionately in Colorado as in the Atlantic states; second, that the Colorado roads have not been able to charge lower rates; and third, that the proposition to reduce the rates to 3½ cents a mile involves a suspension of all railroad building in the new west until the population is somewhere near as dense as it is in the east. The question practically reduces itself in Colorado to this: Shall we pay from 5 to 10 cents a mile on the railroad and travel in cars, or have a railroad rate of 3½ cents per mile exacted, and travel at the rate of from 10 to 15 cents a mile in stage coaches? The alternative is plain and irresistible.

The Chieftain is doing the state harm by publishing such items. The state is vitally interested in railroad development. The citizens of it are vitally interested in having communication with all parts of the state with rapidity and comfort. If a false sentiment is worked up against railroads by such articles, it may lead to such results as will retard the building of railroads. The sober sense of the state will favor such railroad rates as will pay the railroads to do business and thus encourage the building of more. The press should discuss this question as a business proposition, and not by using catch words like "monopolists" and appealing to prejudices of unthoughtful readers. We are fully as much interested in the building of roads as the capitalists are.

The Wrong Idea.

Solid Muldoon.

About the only point of importance that Teller will ever introduce during his senatorial career will be "Sir" Boyle and his successor.

Last week 488,500 shares of the Denver and Rio Grande were sold. It was by far the most active stock on the street.

We publish this morning the startling news that the Mormons don't believe in polygamy. How unjustly they have been treated.

The free trade utterances of Senator Teller last Friday seem to have been eliminated from the report of his speech in the Record.

A postal has been received asking the meaning of the motto on the curtain at the opera house. "Non sine numine" means "nothing without a Divinity," or better "nothing without a God." It is the motto of the state.

There is now a good deal of talk of giving Mr. Howe the treasury department when Folger resigns to go on to the bench. This would satisfy the west, which does not like to see an eastern man at the head of the treasury.

Senator Teller's bill asks the sanction of congress to the issue of the 3½ per centum bonds by Wisconsin's sensible. Congress may pass this financing bill safely. It can't fail in its operations because there are no bonds to be placed under it.

Mr. Blaine is making a good fight against his assailants and is likely to be successful. The publication of his letter yesterday in regard to the South American congress is an effectual answer to the charges set forth in the New York Herald. In fact the whole correspondence thus far has been highly creditable to Blaine. He saw a state, about which clusters the best traditions of South America, about to be extinguished. He did what he could to save it. His proposition for a congress was fair and properly made. So far as his announcement of the American doctrine in relation to South American affairs is concerned, he is likely to be endorsed by the sentiment in the country. Those who are now trying to get Blaine out of the way for the presidency in 1884 are likely to accomplish what they wish to prevent.

Senator Ingalls' attack on Senator Windom's conduct of the funding of the 5 and 6 per cents. showed as great want of sense as taste. There has never before been any question of the wisdom of his act. It saved immediately to the government interest at the rate of about $10,000,000 a year. It was the only thing that could have been done. It did not embarrass congress in any way, as it could pass a funding law if desirable at any time. By the terms of the contract, the government could take up these 3½ per cents. when it chose. Such bonds will possibly only run a few months or if not would probably not be worth as much as even a five year bond. If there is any blame it should be put on congress. Congress should have made provision for the funding of these bonds when they became due. As it did not, Mr. Windom proceeded to do the best he could. If congress is now dissatisfied with what Mr. Windom did, it can easily remedy its mistakes.

Stalwart Medals.

Denver Tribune.

The design of the medals for the three hundred and six stalwart republicans is all right, but it occurs to us that, instead of bronze, the medals should have been brass. There was an appropriateness in this that should not have been overlooked.

Not a Mistake.

Mountain Mail.

Recently there has been considerable talk about the appointment of W. A. Smith, of Colorado Springs, to the position of United States marshal. Some of Wait's friends contend that he has the inside track. It would not be a mistake on the part of the appointing officer if he should get there. There is no man in the state who would fill the office with better satisfaction to the people.

An Awful Omen in Rome.

London Telegraph.

Tacitus records that just prior to the breaking out of the insurrection of the Iceni, headed by their heroic Queen Boadicea, the Roman subjugators of Britain were alarmed by unequivocal indications of an approaching storm. "At Camalodunum the statue of Victory fell to the ground, and turned its back as if it fled before the enemy. Women were seen as if mad, singing wild songs, in which they foretold the destruction of the colony. Strange noises were heard in the house of the assembly, and howlings in the theater. In the estuary of the Thames there was an appearance like that of a sunken town. The sea assumed the color of blood, and human forms appeared to be left on the shore by the ebbing tide." These terrible portents were remembered by the Romans long after the rout of the Iceni and the death of their warrior queen somewhere between the sites of Colchester or London and the terminus of the Great Northern railway. That the existing age, however, obstinately refuses, as a rule, to attach any belief to portents, and wholly disregards the croakings of ravens, be they never so hoarse, flights of ominous birds, the howling of cows, and other premonitions from the brute creation, is an apparent might be slightly alarmed by an occurrence which has taken place at Rome. On the occasion when the anniversary of King Victor Emmanuel's death was commemorated, and as the lengthy procession was streaming down the Capitoline Hill on its way to the Pantheon, there was heard, right above the clangor of the brass bands, a strange and dismal howling. Whence came this inauspicious intimation? Was it the voice of the Camœan Spy, hovering invisible to the multitude, but making audible her never-ending moan over the conflagration of the Capitol, in which the books that she sold to Tarquin were destroyed? After a while the source of the howling was traced. For a very long time a fierce controversy has raged among antiquaries as to whether the celebrated bronze figure of a wolf, called by Byron "the thunder-stricken nurse of Rome," in the Museum of the Capitol, is the wolf mentioned by Dionysius and Livy, or the famous effigy described by Cicero. Apparently with a view to bringing these polemics to a close, the municipality of Rome have in recent years caused to be excavated, in the rocky side of the Capitoline, a den in which accommodation has been provided for two live wolves. They are obviously, could they become articulate, entitled to call themselves respectively the Ciceronian and the Dionysian wolves; but, as a matter of fact, the unfortunate beasts, penned up in cheerless captivity, are not unaccustomed to receive their exacerbated feelings by snarls and yells, which probably culminated in earsplitting howls under the unbearable provocation of patriotic hymns from an indefinite number of brass bands playing, as Italian brass bands usually do, villainously out of tune.

PERSONAL.

Theodore Tilton is lecturing in Maine.

Bismarck is writing his autobiography.

Governor Long, of Massachusetts, is a poet.

Mr. Longfellow was seventy-five years old Friday.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens will be seventy years old in January.

A recent steamer took twenty-seven missionaries to Japan.

The salary of the Rev. Dr. Scudder, of Brooklyn, has been raised to $10,000.

They have raised $10,000 for a monument to Daniel Webster at Washington.

Prince Bismarck has just received a present of a tame wolf from a Russian prince.

Dr. Charles F. Deems has just been offered the chancellorship of the New York university.

General Garibaldi has left Caprera for Naples where he will occupy the ex-khedive's villa.

A son of Brigham Young, who graduated in high standing at West Point, is a tutor there.

Mr. Felix Adler is in St. Louis. He says that Ralph Waldo Emerson is the typical American.

The Scientific American publishes a fine portrait of the late Dr. J. W. Draper in its last number.

General Sheridan and family are visiting his wife's father, General D. H. Rucker, of Philadelphia.

Some one offered Gail Hamilton $15,000 with which to start a weekly paper, but she declined with thanks.

Ben Butler has been silent for months, and is supposed to be in training either for a dark horse or a sphinx.

Christina Rosetti said to an inquiring friend: "I do not write poems—they happen to me; none has happened lately."

It is probable that a life of the late prince imperial will shortly appear under the direction of the Empress Eugenie.

Daniel Webster's name stands on a Congregational church record in New Hampshire as admitted September 13, 1807.

The late Stephen Whitney Phœnix, of New York, has left half a million dollars and his large library to Columbia college.

A daughter of Senator Dawes has written an article for the February Wide-Awake, entitled "The Hammer of the Gentiles."

Major Poore writes from Washington: "Mr. Conkling will soon visit this city on professional business; he is out of politics."

Nathaniel D. Higgins, the New York millionaire, bequeathed $60,000 to be divided among charitable institutions in that city.

Mr. Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore, who has given $1,000,000 for a circulating library, has cast a gloom over the lawyers of that city.

A nephew of Robert Burns is now living in a charitable institution at Glasgow. He is an old man-of-war's man named Gilbert Begg.

Professor Henry Draper succeeds his father, the late Dr. J. W. Draper, in the chair of chemistry in the University of the City of New York.

Rev. Wm. Beecher, brother of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, celebrated his eightieth birthday by preaching in Dr. Goodwin's church in Chicago.

Friends of the late editor Goddard, of the Boston Advertiser, have raised a purse of $10,000 for his widow, and it is hoped to make the sum $20,000.

The women who placed Mrs. Hayes' portrait in the White House, led by Miss Frances E. Willard, are to honor Mrs. President Polk in the same way.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the venerable novelist, opened her new house at 38 East Sixty-third street, New York, a few nights ago, with a literary reception.

Miss Blanche Roosevelt tells a New Orleans reporter that she has a life of Longfellow nearly ready for the press, and that the poet has promised to revise the proofs.

The death is announced of the duke of Cadore, who quitted the French army in 1854 and then minister at Carlsruhe and Munich until his retirement from public life in 1862.

The emperor of Russia has accepted from Prince Alexander £4,000 to defray the cost of the Russian scientific expedition to inquire into the ethnography and history of Bulgaria.

Charles H. Spurgeon says that excess of spirituality is by a strange but certain law placed next door to sensuality. "You get up so high that you fall down on the other side."

Count Andrassy, of Shonbrunn, once paused long before the hippopotamus in the imperial collection of animals and finally said: "How I envy the thickness of his skin."

Mr. M. H. DeYoung, of the San Francisco Chronicle, has bought a fine residence on Nob Hill for $30,000, and will spend as much more in enlarging and decorating the house.

Mr. Hugh Eastings, of the Commercial Advertiser, is in Albany, where he owns a house opposite the capitol. He recently sold his Fifth avenue house, in this city, for $96,000.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, has leased for the season of 1882 the elegant villa on Bellevue avenue and the Cliffs, Newport, R. I., owned by Mr. W. W. Tucker, of Boston.

The musket of Private Taylor, who was killed in the Baltimore mob of April 19, 1861, is placed in the room of the governor of Massachusetts, and over it hang the colors of the Sixth regiment.

There is an unfortunate significance to the fact that Francis Wise, the richest man in Ireland, who has just died, was a distiller.—Exchange. The richest man in Ireland now is a brewer.

Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt, the plain but good-hearted daughter of the late Princess Alice of England, is going to marry the brother of the Princess of Wales, Waldemar of Denmark.

Mr. Calvin Fletcher, the commissioner of fisheries for Indiana, says that ten years hence there will be 25,000 carp ponds in that state. The rage for carp ponds is great in the southern states, success in recent experiments having come quickly.

"Jacob Abbott Among Children" is the title of an article in the Wide-Awake for next month. It gives glimpses of his family life, and many of his heretofore unpublished letters to his grandchildren.

Cyrus W. Field is said to have arranged to put nearly a million dollars into his newspaper building, to be erected in New York this year. It will be sixteen stories high, and will have a frontage of over 500 feet.

At a restaurant: First diner—Here, waiter, I say, confound it, this game is too much so. Waiter) blandly)—Beg pardon, sir, but you're mistaken, sir. It's the other gentleman's fish at the next table, sir!—Paris Paper.

A Russian, who lately died in Switzerland, named Vanderweis, left his wife 822,000,000 in cash and large estates in Russia; to his eldest son 815,000,000 and a coast seat at Lugano, and $5,000,000 and a castle at Valrose to another son.

The late Professor Draper took the first photograph of the moon, as well as the first of a human face. Draper took the moon when it was full, just after it had spent its last quarter.—New Orleans Picayune. The moon confines itself strictly to two horns.

The Paris Gaulois announces as the "great literary event of the year" the publication in its pages as a feuilleton of a new novel by Y. Zola, entitled "Pot-Bouille." It is styled "un roman des mœurs," and is to present a picture of the seamy side of bourgeois life.

Margaret Dean, the Boston Transcript correspondent, does not remember a winter when so many cottages have come into being in Newport as are growing up about that town this season. "At least $1,000,000 will be put into new estates this year for summer use only."

The Princess Louise is going to contribute to Good Words a series of drawings illustrating Quebec and its surroundings, and her husband will publish a poem on "Quebec" in the same periodical. The enchantment in the princess' view of Canada is likely to be permanent.

The New York Times on Mr. Conkling: "A little more foundation and rather less super-imposed ornamentation will be needed before his claims to be either a great lawyer or a statesman of moderate eminence will be recognized by critical contemporaries or a discriminating posterity."

In regard to the visit of ex-Governor Hendricks to Washington much gossip has begun concerning his candidacy for the presidency. Senator Voorhees does not believe that Mr. Hendricks is making official efforts, although being the ablest and strongest democrat in Indiana he is probably the only leader in that party who could carry that state. Senator Voorhees says that Senator Pendleton is very strong in Indiana.

NEW YORK FIRE.

Latest Estimates of Loss of Life and Property.

New York, February 1.—There is little to report of the great fire in this city yesterday. At this hour several engines are playing upon the smouldering debris, which will not be cool enough to explore until much later in the day. The whole story seems to have been told before sundown yesterday; certainly all that is now known. Morning journals are filled with details, but nothing new is developed. Reports of loss of life are variously estimated at from two to sixty, the latter including all the missing and it is hoped many more. The usually careful Tribune and Times put the loss of life at least five or six, while more sensational journals are still speaking of a holocaust. The pecuniary loss is now pretty certainly about $700,000. The Herald puts the casualties thus: Two dead, fourteen missing and eight injured. The World says: Two persons were killed by caving, one lost in the flames and at least seven missing.

Books containing the names of tenants are burned. From memory the following list was given: N. Y. Rubber, Belting and Packing company; Willy Wallack, stationery; Munn & Co., Scientific American; S. N. Pettingill, advertising company; New York Observer, Turf, Field and Farm, Scottish American, National Bank Note Reporter, The Tailor, The Evening Press, Tabbots & Son, school books; A. S. Clark, school books, Chas. Matass, tailor; Rodriguez & Pond, cigars; Starr sweatjer & Gibbs, architects; A. J. Cocks, lawyer; Frazer & Roberts, lawyers; A. J. Nacom & Son, lawyers; S. J. Sigismund, physician; W. R. Winslow, lawyer; A. Wallier, patent attorney; Willy Wallack, president of the stationers board has established himself temporarily in the Bennett building. His loss is estimated, on revising at $70,000; well insured.

Police give the following estimate of losses:

New York Belt company	$100,000
Pettengill & Co	5,000
New York Observer	10,000
Turf, Field and Farm	5,000
Scottish American	1,000
Willy Wallack	50,000
Marks, tailor	25,000
Rodriguez & Pond, cigars	2,000
Building Orlando Potter	500,000
Eugene Kelly, building	5,000
Nash & Crook, restaurant	5,000
Times building	5,000

The sides of the building on Beekman and Nassau streets have been demolished, completely obstructing both streets. The front of the old Evening Mail building was scorched and blackened, and did not contain a sound pane of glass. Front pieces of the Morse building are also badly damaged by falling walls. The Times building was saved and the spread of the fire arrested by the fire proof structure of the walls, the one on the south next to the fire being four feet thick and twelve feet higher than that of the burned building. When it seemed impossible to save the Times from serious damage offers of hospitality and aid in getting out the paper were sent from several neighboring establishments.

New York, February 2.—It is now generally agreed by all newspapers, the opinions being based on reports from police and firemen that the loss of life by the Old World building fire will not exceed six or seven at the furthest.

Mexican National Meeting.

New York, February 2. At a meeting of parties most interested in the Mexican National railway held to-day it was announced that of a total of 729 miles, 302 had been completed, including the Corpus Christi connection, 350 were graded, ties provided and paid for 582 miles, and rails and rolling stock on hand and paid for over the entire 729 miles. As this mileage was considerably more than was covered by the previous subscription, it was decided to increase the stock of the construction company by three million dollars, one-third of which was subscribed at the meeting. The remainder was assured, but has first to be offered pro rata to existing stockholders.

DAKOTA'S ADMISSION

Opposed by the New York Herald in an Editorial.

New York, February 2.—The Herald has an editorial on the admission of Dakota to statehood, wherein it says: With the rotten borough of Nevada before its eyes as a monument of decay, a New York senator or representative who votes to invest the 135,000 inhabitants of Dakota with equality with the 5,082,000 inhabitants of New York in the federal senate base degrades and betrays his own constituents, unless he can find a better reason for his vote than the expectation that the senators to be elected from the new state will be republicans in their partisan politics, and so will give the republican party control of the upper branch of congress. Is there any other reason? None is avowed in any quarter. It is not denied that Dakota is suffering in the territorial form of government. The whole scheme is the product of a conspiracy partly financial, partly political. The conspirators count upon partisan greed and interests of the republican party for its success. Whenever Dakota is mature for a state, no selfish calculation on the part of New York will stand across its way; but its admission under present circumstances and from present motives will be infamous.

Newspaper ARCHIVE.com

The house committee on banking and currency stand nine to two in favor of the national banking system.

The San Juan Prospector has discarded its patent inside and sets up the entire paper now. It is better in everything.

Now that that Chaffee boom is over the Chieftain should hereafter go to a republican paper for its political news instead of to a democratic paper.

As Senator Davis of Illinois favors the admission of Dakota, the bill for its admission is likely to become a law. This will give two more republican senators.

The appointment of a new man for governor of Arizona is a good idea. No man could have been appointed from Arizona without breaking many hearts. Arizona has proportionately more politicians and office-seekers than Colorado.

Mr. Rothaker speaks well of Oscar Wilde. Possibly we shall all think better of him when we know more about him. Our ideas are now too much gained from smart paragraphs. His absurdities need not conceal his virtues. Some of his poetry will live as long as that of his contemporaries.

Mr. Blaine proposes to make an issue on his South American policy, and we are inclined to think it will be a popular one. The letter on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty directly bore upon the vital principles underlying our foreign policy in this matter. It certainly won't hurt Mr. Blaine to have this matter fully ventilated.

We print a telegram from New York giving a synopsis of the annual report of General W. J. Palmer, president of the Denver & Rio Grande road. It is a very complete answer to the rumors the enemies of the road have set afloat and justifies the expectation of its friends. The report will be published in full when received from New York.

Mr. Teller on Thursday made an attack on the national banks in the senate. This was uncalled for. The national banks are to-day the safest financial institutions in the country. Their circulating rates are never dishonored. The failures are very few, because of stringent laws and careful examinations. These banks are not making any large amount because of their charters. The taxes on circulation and deposits take away much of the profits. For the last eighteen years they have been a great blessing to the country. We can hardly see Mr. Teller's purpose in this.

When the editor of the New York Tribune by some mysterious way got the Tilden cipher dispatches he boasted of it as a piece of immense enterprise. Now, when some one gets his dispatch to General Garfield in about the same manner, he denounces it as "disgraceful and odious knavery," and calls upon the human race to clothe themselves in sackcloth and ashes. The editor of the Tribune does not pose well in such a tragic act.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The parallel is not good. The Tribune did not profess to have received the dispatches from a friend. It bought them. The Herald man alleged that Garfield showed him the Reid dispatch and that he then copied it. This is a dishonorable part of it.

The death of Dr. Henry W. Bellows will be heard with general sorrow. He was born in 1814 and was therefore 68 years of age. He became pastor of a church in New York city in 1838, and has been there ever since. During the war he took an active interest in the Sanitary commission, of which he was president. He was a man of generous instinct, and took an active part in forwarding all objects that affected the public weal. As a theologian he was conservative and though a Unitarian, was positive in his beliefs. His preaching was very popular and effective. Though a ripe scholar, and finished writer, his chief power lay in the broad humanity, and noble sentiments that pervaded his sermons.

Mr. Rothacker writes some interesting political gossip about Colorado offices from Washington. Among other things he says that W. A. Smith, of this city, stands a good chance for the marshalship. It seems to depend on Mr. Teller. According to this letter, Mr. Hill has expressed his willingness to support Mr. Smith and it only remains for Mr. Teller to take a position for or against him. Mr. Wilcox cannot be reappointed. Mr. Teller has not demonstrated as yet any special strength with this administration, and unless he accomplishes something soon, he will lose all the prestige he had among ambitious office-seekers. He has not carried a single point, though Arthur has been president over five months. His inability to secure the appointment of Wilcox will be the clearest demonstration of the fact that he and Mr. Hill stand on an equal footing at the White House. Neither will be recognized as against the other. President Arthur does not evidently intend to take any sides. This is much the best way.

In the February number of the North American, Professor Fisher has an article which is a reply to both Judge Black and Colonel Ingersoll, though ostensibly not written for this purpose. The former defended Christianity on wrong grounds, and the latter attacked Christianity on wrong grounds. One extract is sufficient to show this. "If Christianity did not abolish slavery by an instantaneous decree, which would have been only a *brutum fulmen*, it put gunpowder under the system. For it was the influence of the gospel which eventually abolished slavery in the Roman Empire and serfdom in the middle ages; and it is the direct and indirect influence of Christianity which has abolished modern slavery, notwithstanding the defense of it by undiscerning or interested clergymen and churches." This is the best answer possibly. Christianity for twenty centuries has been wiping out the evils which Mr. Ingersoll assumes belongs to it. The very ideas of nobility of character, purity of the home, and dignity of womanhood which Mr. Ingersoll loves to talk sentiment about were introduced by Christianity and would never have existed without it.

Hereafter no society event will be reported in the society department of the Sunday Tribune, unless invitations are sent in to the society reporter.—Denver Tribune.

The above paragraph has called forth quite an article in the Leadville Herald. It begins with a misapprehension. The above item we understand to mean simply this, that if people who give parties wish them reported, they can have them and signify it by notifying the society reporter. If they do not, they will not invite the society reporter, and there will be no report. This is prompted in part by a desire to consult the wishes of the people entertaining, and is only right. A paper has no right to make private entertainments matters of public notoriety, unless requested to do so. It is disagreeable to find out whether such notoriety is agreeable. By the above item, the Tribune throws the whole responsibility where it belongs. It may also be intending to snub some people who are always bringing around "society" items about themselves and other people much to the disgust of the latter. Newspapers are too apt to invade the privacy of a home when it publishes what is called "society" news. Some people are vulgar enough to like and seek this sort of notoriety. To a reasonable extent this taste might be indulged. But the people who don't like it should be spared. Generally speaking a newspaper is most respectable for not having a "society" reporter, "society" news, or the word "society" anywhere in its columns. "Society" is a cheap word that suggests snobbyism. "Society" reporter is an unmanly sort of a person who has no real personal dignity and accepts social courtesies to write people up. "Society" news is unwholesome gossip which panders to the low tastes of low bred people for notoriety and has no redeeming feature. Respectable newspapers in large communities don't have any of these three. The Denver papers have lately been doing a good deal of this "society" business, and it must be very disgusting to the better class of readers even if they don't figure in the "society" column. There is probably a demand for it, however, or it would not be furnished. It must please some Denver ladies, judging from the frequency with which we read such things to see in the papers that they appeared at the *pro bono* club "bewitchingly dressed in a yellow dress trimmed with green satin and red ribbons, with *real* lace collars and *real* diamond earrings," but it is a serious question whether a newspaper should gratify such vicious tastes. The newspapers' finances may not permit too great discrimination, but they should have all the discrimination they can afford. We think they could afford to get along without the "society" reporter or "society" news.

The papers must have made their readers rather sick of Oscar Wilde. But most of the would-be witty paragraphs have been written by those who either have not read Mr. Wilde's poetry or else cannot appreciate it. His taste in dress may be questionable. He probably has many disagreeable affectations. But it is not fair to judge him entirely by these things. They are to be condemned, but are not all of the man. He has written poetry and good poetry. It has the elevated thought of Whittier, the music of Longfellow, and the powerful expression of Lowell. We reprint to-day his "Ave Imperatrix" on our third page. This has the elements of poetry that will live. It shows him to be much more than a dilettante, or aesthete as he is called. This poem is one of the most eloquent arraignments of "Jingoism" that our literature contains, and shows that he shares in common with Gladstone, Bright and Argyle those higher political sentiments which a Disraeli was incapable of appreciating. Many of the titles to his poems are affectedly expressed and some of his poetry. But he has risen above this in much that he has written, and especially in the poem we have republished. Sometimes he has a simplicity of expression that is anything but "too utterly utter." For example, what description of all the bounds of life could be simpler or sweeter than "Between a mother's kisses and the grave?" He did not say mamma's kisses. We advise our readers to examine the poem we have published. It is better than his average poetry, but it shows there is something to him besides knee breeches, long hair, and "greenery yallery" neckties.

Mr. Rothacker, of the Denver Tribune gives the following interesting critique of Oscar Wilde in a Washington letter dated January 20:

Oscar Wilde is in the city. I had a brief talk with him at the Arlington this afternoon. Neither the pictures nor the descriptions of him which have, thus far, been given to the public press do him justice. He is a handsome man, with perfect manners. His ideas about dress are peculiar, it is true, but they concern him alone. When I saw him he wore a large blue bow for a tie which would have served for a kitchen maid's holiday costume. It did not look very outre, however. His face is somewhat womanish but this effect is largely caused by his long hair which falls in front of his face in almost as much profusion as it does behind. It is parted right in the middle. His voice is soft and gentlemenly and his bearing is entirely unconscious. There are no egotism and vanity in it. He strikes one as being a thorough gentleman who has been reared in an atmosphere of gentleness. He is much pleased with what he has seen of America and is evidently gratified at the social recognition he has received. There is not the slightest suggestion of the fool or the fraud in his make-up or ways. He is a young man with all the enthusiasm of youth and all of its rose-colored sincerity. If he believed that it would aid the general understanding of beauty to have him turn flip-flaps he would turn flip-flaps. He is a dignified disproof of the prevailing absurd idea of aestheticism. The only point there is in common with his ideas and those of the "twenty love-sick maidens we," in "Patience," is his impression that the Grecian costume for ladies is more graceful than ours. I think so too.

Not Flustered.

Chambers' Journal.

In an opera, Beard, a celebrated singer, had to look toward the side and say: "I see him approach this way;" but unfortunately, the person expected was not forthcoming. Beard, in order to give his friend time to go round, came forward, and pulling out his watch, said: "No; I am mistaken, it's another person; in fact, it wants one minute to the appointed time. I know he will be here; for he is ever punctual." Not a creature [illegible]

GAMBETTA.

The dispatches give the news of Gambetta's defeat and resignation. The news is so meagre that it is difficult to understand on just what issues Gambetta suffered his defeat. He was pressing a bill for the revision of the constitution. The opposition to this bill was so strong that it was sure of defeat. A compromise was suggested on Tuesday by which the bill for the revision should be considered independently of the question of *scrutin de liste*. Gambetta's friends desired this compromise but from the result yesterday, it is to be presumed that he did not. The three essential points in this bill were the election of life senators by both houses instead of the senate alone, giving the people a greater share in the election of senators and also limiting their power in making appropriations or levying taxes. These reforms are of a just character but have been urged in a too dogmatic way. The French legislature was irritated by this and have been unwilling to consider carefully any of Gambetta's measures. The contest had almost resolved itself into a contest between the executive and law making departments and the issues were forgotten. Of course under the circumstances a crisis could hardly have been avoided.

Gambetta's resignation makes his premiership very short. He was appointed about November 1st, and his ministry is not yet eleven weeks old. His ministry did not directly accomplish much, but it has shaken up the political thought to a remarkable degree. Out of it will flow constitutional reforms of importance to the political development of France.

Gambetta himself will probably return to the assembly and there urge these bills in person. He is still young and can afford to suffer this defeat. He was the youngest premier in Europe, being only forty-two years of age, the average age of cabinet officers in France having been over sixty years. The defeat will be only temporary. It is likely that after another popular election, he will again be at the head of the ministry, and will be stronger in urging his reforms. He is unrelenting and indomitable in carrying out his purposes and this probably contributed to his defeat. He attempted to bulldoze, if we may use the word, measures through the legislature, though knowing full well that the majority was against him and overestimated his personal strength.

OPENING THE UTE RESERVATION.

Very many of our readers are interested in mines in the Ute reservation near Ruby. A Mr. Brown of the Gunnison has received a letter from Senator Hill on the subject of the opening of the reservation. This letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1882.

Hon. Ira Brown, Sir:—

I received a copy of the resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of citizens of Irwin, and attested by yourself as clerk. Some time before the receipt of this document, I introduced a bill providing for the opening of the reservation to settlement. This bill contains a clause for the protection of persons who have in good faith settled upon and occupied lands on the borders of the reservation before the boundary was definitely determined. I have carefully considered this bill, and think that it will accomplish the purpose which we all have in view. I enclose a copy of the bill, which I intend to push through with as little delay as possible. The copy of the resolutions which you sent me will be useful before the committee, and will be incorporated in the report which will be made by the committee upon the bill. The original act providing for the purchase of the Ute reservation has accomplished more than its most ardent friends expected. Within less than a year and a half from the passage of that act, not one of the Uncompahgre or White River Utes was left upon the reservation, and not one of them owned or claimed to own a foot of its lands. They were removed from the state under the operation of that act without the cost of a dollar to the state, or the loss of a life. The bill met with the most bitter opposition in quarters where I thought it should have received friendly aid. It was predicted that it would be a failure; that it would lead to war and bloodshed; and, in fact, everything that human ingenuity could invent, was resorted to, to intimidate or to deter senators and members of congress from voting for the bill. But little is left to do now to complete the work. The lands of the reservation must be made public lands, to be disposed of in the usual way, and the small band of Southern Utes must be removed to the Uintah reservation in Utah. I have introduced bills for both these purposes, and as soon as I can get a report upon these bills from the secretary of the interior, they will be pushed rapidly to a vote. I have no fear about passing them if they receive favorable consideration by the secretary. I trust that before spring all questions pertaining to the opening of the Ute reservation to the public will be finally disposed of.

Yours, truly,

N. P. HILL.

Senator Hill very properly refers to the beneficent workings of the bill he secured the passage of in 1880. At that time he was bitterly attacked by some of the newspapers and some politicians as an Indian sympathizer. They demanded the passage of Senator Teller's bill. Had the latter bill been pressed, there would have been no legislation. This was shown by the fact that an effort was made to attach several provisions of Senator Teller's bill to Senator Hill's bill and these amendments received only two or three votes each. The White River Utes and Uncompahgre Utes would have been still in the state. What the people of the state desired was the removal of the Utes as speedily as possible. Senator Hill's bill accomplished this, and this is the best and most conclusive testimony of the wisdom and practicability of his bill.

FIXING PASSENGER RATES.

The bill introduced into congress yesterday for fixing passenger rates was almost as impracticable a piece of legislation as has been suggested to congress. In it a maximum rate is established for riding one, two or three hundred miles. The maximum rate for a three hundred mile ride is 3½ cents per mile. This is a very large price east, but may be a very small price to pay in the west. The west does not always wait for the population to be large before it has a railroad. The railroad almost invariably precedes the population and thus greatly increases the development of the country. The Denver & Rio Grande road was built from Denver to El Moro, a distance of 203 miles, when only [illegible] two [illegible] this law been in operation then, the Denver and Rio Grande road could not have been built because such a rate would not have paid its fixed charges and operating expenses, and bankruptcy would have been the result. There has probably not been a road built west of the Missouri which for many years could have afforded to have carried passengers at the rate of three and one-half cents a mile. It is plain therefore to see that the practical effect of this bill would be to retard railroad development in the new west. This would be very embarrassing to the settlers who are expecting the railroad to hasten the development of the country. The settler would prefer to pay six and eight cents fare a mile rather than not have the railroad. If they are willing to do this a law of congress should not deny them the privilege.

The whole question of fixing rates is complicated and impracticable, because the population, cost of building a road, and cost of operating a road are such varying quantities. In a distance of 300 miles the New York Central may have a population on its line of 1,000,000. The same distance on the A. T. & S. F. when originally built did not have hardly 10,000 people. If the rate for the A. T. & S. F. was fixed at 3½ cents a mile the rates on the New York Central would be proportionately high at ½ cent a mile. Again there is a vast difference in the cost of building a line. In our mountains it costs two and three times as much to build a railroad as it does on the plains. If both of these roads carry the same number of passengers, it is evident that the mountain road must charge a good deal heavier rates. There is also the same difference in operating expenses. A road with 200 feet grades, over mountain passes, which it is difficult to keep open in winter because of snow, must be more expensive to operate than a road on the level plains where nature is kind and mild. It is a business proposition that carries its own assent when we say that all other things being equal, the mountain road must receive the higher passenger rates. These factors such as population, cost of operating, and cost of building, vary so much that no maximum rate could be fixed which would in the slightest degree be just, for two such roads as the New York Central road, and the Denver & Rio Grande road. If a just rate were fixed for the latter it would be so ridiculously high as to make the legislation good for nothing for all eastern roads. So far as the eastern roads were concerned the law would virtually say, you cannot charge for fares twice or three times as much as you are now voluntarily charging and can get. The law could only reach a few roads operating in a sparsely settled country, built at a large cost, and operated at a large expense. Hence we say that such a law is unjust, for it affects only a few roads, though intended to affect all.

LITERARY.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY.

Our old friend, and it is an old friend indeed, faithful, true to its standard, and replete with excellent variety is here. The frontispiece, engraved by Kruell, is a portrait which must be a good one of Victor Hugo.

"A Clever Town Built by Quakers"—by George Parsons Lathrop—full of illustrations, and cleverly written in a way to make one feel that if they did not live in Colorado Springs it might be pleasant to reside in Philadelphia: reasons being, the calm and enjoyable pictures drawn of the agreeable society; and most notable, the varied and abundant market, in the very gastronomical center of the world, and the theatres where the first dramatic talent and genius of the country had long a home.

We read with horror the suggestion of a few hundreds of Bostonians being needed to rouse it from its apathy of too much comfort," and accept the concluding sentence, "Among our restless family of proud, yet half discontented cities, Philadelphia, more than any, meets the day easily, with a quiet smile, suggesting a Quaker calmness, in the belief that she has the best of everything. She is satisfied and will be still more satisfied hereafter." Let one be content who can.

"French Political Leaders," by A. Bowman Blake, is fully illustrated by numerous engravings and copies of photographs and original drawings, handsome faces, too, some of them, and of men who carry weight for the most part, and telling us all how much there is in the world that one would like to know if one could be everywhere and see everything and do it all at once.

"The Wilson Industrial School and Mission," which Miss F. Fryatt tells us about, is one of the numerous and heaven-inspired charities by which good women are trying to save little children from growing into bad ones, trying to care for shelter and teach those who would otherwise have none to do these things for them, where Clara Vere de Vere could have found her advised and greatly preferable task in teaching "orphan girls how to sew, and orphan boys to read," and better gifts than Santa Claus can bring are given them in the instructions how to help themselves, to be neat, to be clean and industrious.

"Henry Irving at Home," by Joseph Hatton. Here we have the great English actor enjoying himself on a lawn, with a cane and a dog and an eye-glass and a table with various creature comforts, and evidently thinking out things new and old for the benefit of future Shakespearean studies. It is full of anecdotes and interesting to all who feel an interest in the dramatic profession.

"In Behalf of a Crime," is a very clever hit at the burglarious literature of the day, books in what Hood used to call the "jugular vein."

"Commercial, Social and Political Mexico," by W. H. Bishop, will be found interesting reading. At this rate, soon there will not be a thing we don't know of Mexico. The charm of obscurity and ignorance, of romance and history, faint pale gleams of light, will all be gone and it will be just as well known, well traveled, hackneyed a route as can be taken. Stoddard goes in for that kind of thing? It is well to have it well done and the quicker the better.

[illegible] question is interesting and readable. It is refreshing to hear of genuine works of art and of an older civilization not only than our own, but of genuine oil paintings which would be rarities now in the old world. As it is always interesting and often important to know what our neighbors are doing, specially if they are inclined to be rather close about their own affairs, this is a good article to read.

"Anne," by Constance Woolsey, has added a tragic element to its calm current, and things are in a terrible state at the end of the number.

"Personal Recollections of Daniel Webster" by John H. B. Latrobe. This is racy, interesting and gossippy and in a lighter and more genial vein than most of the articles upon this subject have proven.

"Prudence," written by Mrs. John Lillie, is a new novel with illustrations by Du Maurier, whose name it is only necessary to mention to suggest the aesthetic key to the story. "Prudence" promises to be a little gem of a story, and its appearance is both graceful and timely, for it does full justice to the aesthetic reminiscence of art in its domestic and sumptuary points, while the author and Du Maurier have a good many sly little laughs together over the young aesthetic poet and artist, while underlying this there is a promise of something better, something brave, strong, good and American.

There's a poem from Rugby, "Garfield," generous, sympathetic and spontaneous, by F. D. Morice. Then comes the ever-delightful "Easy Chair," so good, so invariably good, that one would be almost willing to be a tidy pinned on the back of it rather than not to be near it sometimes and somehow. The blessed old *fauteuil* discourses upon Thackeray, Goldsmith and John Jay and of Patti, whom we heard ages ago as a beautiful and precocious child; and Jenny Lind, who sang so long ago that it is supposed to belong to the old red sandstone period, and of many other excellent and interesting matters. The "Editor's Literary Record" notices a superb edition of Goldsmith, whom the Harpers and the "Easy Chair" are not willing shall die and many others, for of the making of books there is no end.

CENTURY.

The midwinter number (February) of the Century appears in its midwinter dress, the antique lettering retained and a design by Elihu Vedder appearing below it, quaint, weird, Vedderish, but why? is the question. It is a beautiful woman in most graceful drapery, carrying an antique lamp, but why it is appropriate for February is a question for wiser tongues to answer. But it is true that Vedder insists upon being taken on his own terms, and if you don't understand him it is your misfortune. If you study him you will find more and more to admire, and for comprehension, why it is the greater comprehends the less, not the lesser the greater. So much for the cover, and the table of contents is a continual feast.

"The Tile Club Ashore," with illustrations by themselves, the "subtle device" by which the sketcher outwitted the mosquitoes, three comical characterizations of the members, the Wednesday night supper of bread and cheese, the smoked plates and the souvenirs of the feast, the unique and inexpensive summer journeys at sojournings, the experiences by the way and out of the way, the awesome pictures of the Sea Serpent as he appeared to the various members, the vignette of the captain and the skipper, the clam bake, and all the other illustrations, combine to make a most interesting sketch.

"Brother Stolz's Beat," by [illegible], a history of the Moravian settlement at Bethlehem on the Lehigh Valley road, is profusely illustrated by wood cuts of various degrees of excellence. A brief history of an interesting community of a most religious and conscientious people of that order of communist, once numerous now passing away, as the Protestant idea of life and work among men, takes the place of the Romanist plan of seclusion and ascetism—the Moravian Bethlehem taking a middle ground between the two—permitting even marriage and domestic life although under restriction. The article contains information of the good works of the Moravians among the Indians in the vicinity, and several beautiful hymns for the use of the Moravian congregation.

"To a Dead Woman," is a single verse but still a poem.

"Esmeralda," is a play in four acts by Frances H. Burnett, founded on a story of that name published by her in Scribner for May, 1877, a pretty little drama well adapted for parlor theatricals, as well as the stage, and giving a chance for some good acting. Copyrighted by Frances H. Burnett and W. H. Gillette.

"The Superlative," by R. W. Emerson gives most timely and valuable series of hints upon the proper restraint of language, tending to the preservation of true English from the assaults of rhapsodists and exaggeration but which gives us the absolute essence of meaning in every simple and most direct sentence.

W. C. Wilkinson contributes an article on "Daniel Webster." The centennial of the birth of Webster has called forth much thinking and writing and many reminiscences of the great orator and statesman, and in all the most prominent prints have appeared writings upon this subject. Mr. Wilkinson admires Webster and while he admits that his attitude in 1850 toward the maintenance of slavery in its relation to the union was unfavorable to his reputation and fame, he believes that future thinkers and just men will do him greater justice and restore him to his place as the great if not the greatest of American statesmen as he undoubtedly was the greatest orator and advocate.

"Lovers in the Tropics"—"West Indian Idyl," by Edward C. Stedman, is like a pair of landscape panels from the "Lands of Sun and Land of Snow."

"The Pheidian Age of Sculpture," by Lucy M. Mitchell, is illustrated properly, and for the most part most admirably, especially the one representing the "Triad from the East Pediment of the Parthenon, which broken and mutilated as it is, is a revelation of possible beauty."

"Frederick W. Robinson" by Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, with portrait, is an elaborate review of the style and quality of the sermons of that eminent divine, expressed in a style of complete admiration and sympathy with their author.

"The Night Wind," by Edith Thomas. We of Colorado could give her a few points on that subject, and what is more, they insist on being heard.

"Significant Aspects of the Atlanta Cotton Exposition," by Edward Atkinson. This very interesting article contains much that is interesting, and as the writer says, "may be called an exhibition of the potentialities of the future," and seems to suggest immense possibilities for the cotton grower and manufacturer, besides silk, leather, wine and many other industries for which the south is beginning to claim credit and to which she is directing energy, ingenuity and capital, and what is more significant, a growing attention toward what tends to economy, in saving waste material and labor, and in the exhibits of mineral and metallic wealth. The article closes appropriately quoting the words of one of the most intelligent Georgia farmers: "Massachusetts has heretofore sold us her shoddy and taken our trash. This exposition has given us the first chance we have ever had to meet each other and to begin anew under better methods of trade."

Next comes a homesick little poem, "In Exile," by Maurice Thompson, and then chapter eight of "A Modern Instance," by W. D. Howells. Mr. Howells follows up Bartly Hubbard and will not let him go. As old Squire Gaylord says of him, "it is not so much what a man has done as what he is," which interests such merciless analysers of character as Mr. Howells, and, indeed, is really a characteristic of the leading American writers of the day, while he writes in simple, forcible, although elegant English, sparing us the philosophical word-spinning and the linguistic patchwork of some of the English school who seem to write novels chiefly to show how many languages one can be very wicked in. There is an exquisite sketch in dead color of the squire's wife, against which Marcia Gaylord shows like a tiny lily against a sage brush. The chapter of the "Logging Camp" is excellent, and the visit of the ladies, the dance and the pies are exceedingly well worked out, especially the philosophic cook of the logging camp, who, it is certain, we have met in Colorado before he went "back east" to Maine.

"Invocation," from the Gaelic is a curious translation(?) of a wild note funeral hymn, by Roger Riordan. "The Proposed National Library" [illegible] sets forth the necessity and convenience of this much needed building for the constant and rapid growth of the library itself. "Regret," a sonnet by Andrew B. Saxton. "Through One Administration," by Frances Hodgson Burnett, chapter 9, continues the story in a [illegible] stately way, in which [illegible] is developed. [illegible] author of "The Grandissimes," with a portrait on the first page of the magazine, is described by George Waring, Jr., which will interest all who followed the fortunes of that interesting and peculiar family, by which the author is best known to the public. "Euphemia Among the Pelicans," by Frank R. Stockton (author of the "Rudder Grange" papers) is as delightful and spicy as any of them, which is saying a great deal.

"Topics of the Time" is full of all sorts of good things, and some of them may not be quite so good, but that is a matter of taste.

In "Home and Society," is a treatise upon "Lawn Tennis" for the careful consideration of the very energetic persons who enjoy that graceful and vigorous game.

"A Modern Idea of a Bicycle" is a ghastly human skeleton showing the action of bone and muscle, but not looking in the least more unhappy than the living riders of this mysterious machine look, when, in ghostlike silence and with expression of heart-broken sadness on their faces, they skim through the parks and boulevards, scaring the horses out of their wits and carrying terror before them wherever they go.

LITERARY NOTES.

W. B. Closson is engraving a portrait of Henry James, Jr., for Houghton, Mifflin & Co. He has always engraved for that firm admirable portraits of Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, Aldrich, Warner, Bjornson and Mrs. Stowe.

An index to Hawthorne's works, enabling the readers to refer to any character, incident or noteworthy thought in Hawthorne's writings, will be published shortly by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in two editions, to match the Little Classic and Library editions of Hawthorne's works.

Professor Shairp, who is favorably known to the best American readers by his three books already published in this country, has just brought out a volume containing the lectures delivered by him as professor of poetry, at Oxford. The book, which is entitled "Aspects of Poetry," is one of decided critical and literary value, and will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The growth of circulation of American illustrated magazines in England is somewhat remarkable. In November 20,500 copies of the Century were sold against an average of 16,250 for the twelve months preceding. The recent growth of St. Nicholas has been even greater in proportion; for while 3,000 copies were sufficient there a year ago, 8,000 and 10,000 copies are now needed every month.

As noticed before in this column, the second volume in Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s series of "American Men of Letters," is devoted to Noah Webster. Mr. Horace E. Scudder tells the story of Webster's life, so far as it is connected with literature, and shows how curiously Webster's work as a lexicographer fitted into the development of the intellectual life of America.

Prof. Bryce, member of the English parliament, has been traveling in the United States, lecturing twice while here. He is a professor at Oxford, and is the author of "The Holy Roman Empire." He is the author of the article on Gladstone, which appeared in Scribner's Monthly, and has just written for the Century a study of the late Lord Beaconsfield.

Professor Robertson Smith has been delivering a course of lectures in Edinburgh and Glasgow on "The Prophets," and these lectures will be expanded and illustrated with notes in a volume uniform in style with his previous work, "The Old Testament in the Jewish Church." It will be published about March next, the American edition appearing, by arrangement with the English publishers, at about the same time, D. Appleton & Co. being the publishers.

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Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.
Mr. Harry Ilsa is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.
No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.
All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.
Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.
B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Sunday's Daily.

Mr. J. [illegible] Hammond informs us that about forty car loads of ice pass through the city daily from Divide lake to points south.

The next attraction at the opera house will be Miss Oates. She is supported by an excellent company. It is not yet known what opera she will produce.

Stanley Wood is now engaged in writing a five act drama which will be produced in the Tabor Opera House at Denver in April. The play is founded entirely on western scenes and incidents.

Alderman Noble is now in California. In a letter written to one of his friends in this city he states that his wife's health has been much improved since reaching there, and he will probably remain for some time.

The Durango Record says that Jim Newmyer is there in the custody of a deputy sheriff, and that he will be brought to Colorado Springs and confined in the county jail until the next term of the district court. It will be remembered that Newmyer killed his [illegible] Rico a short time ago.

Hardly a day passes that some one does not start the rumor that there are one or more cases of small pox in the city. It is rare to [illegible] any one could [illegible] it was for [illegible] Colorado Springs for over [illegible] years.

[illegible]

[illegible]

We understand that Messrs. Wood and [illegible] have completed arrangements to take Bettie [illegible] on a tour through the state. Colorado Springs will first be visited on or about the [illegible], after which the company will go to Leadville and Pueblo. Before starting on the road the company will be materially strengthened by the acquisition of Miss Nora Fowler, who will take the leading character of Carmen.

The ice firm of Hammond, [illegible]les & Ri[illegible]mates, of this city, have been awarded a contract of supplying the A. [illegible] & S. F. railroad with [illegible],000 tons of ice. They are at present filling the D. & R. G. contract, which amounts to nearly 4,000 tons. In addition to the above they will put up 1,000 tons for next summer's distribution in this city, which, together with other orders not mentioned, will swell the figures up to nearly 10,000 tons of ice that this firm will put up this winter.

TRULY IN NEED.

A Railroad Laborer Has His Foot Frozen Off.

Yesterday morning three shabbily dressed individuals walked into the city from the north. They were all foreigners and they were taken by every one for tramps. One of their number seemed to be very lame and had one of his feet wrapped up in a gunny sack. When asked by one of the officers what was the matter of his foot, he stated that he had it badly frosted several days ago since which time he has been unable to do any work. During the afternoon he appealed to one of the officers for aid. He said that his foot was paining him more and as he was without money he could neither procure lodging food or medical assistance. He was taken to the engine house and provided with a bunk. It was afterwards asserted that his foot was so badly frozen that it had begun to mortify. At eight o'clock last night a representative of the GAZETTE found the man lying in his bunk suffering greatly from pain. He related in broken English that he had frosted his foot while sleeping in an empty freight car on the Divide fourteen days ago, since which time he had managed to eke out an existance in an old log cabin on the Divide. His foot was so badly mortified that the flesh was fairly dropping from it, still the man bore his suffering with remarkable fortitude and did not utter a complaint. No physician had been summoned to care for him and with the exception of his partner, as he called him, who was sleeping beside him, he was unattended. Some provision should be made for him as his case is a serious one and in all probability his foot if not his leg will have to be amputated.

REJOICING.

Celebration of the Removal of the Postoffice.

Banquet at the National Hotel—Good Will and Cheer.

Last night the people in the southern part of the city interested in the removal of the postoffice gave a supper in honor of their success. The supper was prepared by Mr. A. R. Baur and was a great success. Mr. Robertson, of the National hotel, kindly opened his house and gave the use of his dining room to serve the supper in. Most of the merchants in the southern part of the city were present. We also noticed that Messrs. Tom Wanless, A. Sutton, E. E. Hooser, and others from the northern part of the city, were present. Postmaster Price and his assistants and County Assessor McGovney were also present. The supper was gotten up informally and many were not invited who would have been, had there been more elaborate preparations.

After the supper, which was thoroughly enjoyed, were several bright speeches full of humor and good will—two things which always go well together. Mr. Wanless, who was given the seat of honor at the head of the table, was first called upon. He was heartily greeted. In a speech full of tact and good will he thanked the hosts for their hospitality and sat down without alluding to the "delicate" subject. This was not satisfactory and he was called up again later. He then alluded more directly to the cause of the supper. He said that he had worked hard to keep the postoffice where it was, but failed. He congratulated the people of the southern part of the city, thanked them for going up to the other end so long and uncomplainingly for their mail, and said he would cheerfully come down for his mail. He made some witty sallies at some of the other speeches and then sat down. Mr. Wanless had no sores to expose and his two speeches combined to inspire the hearty good will and kindly feeling which prevailed throughout the evening.

Mr. Channing Sweet, who sat at the other end of the table, was next called on and greeted with applause. He spoke of the good will that prevailed and rejoiced at the thought the removal of the postoffice did not injure any part of the city and benefited it as a whole. He expressed the kindliest feeling toward his late opponents.

Captain Burnham responded as a representative of the northern part of the city in reply to repeated calls. He said the people in his section were footsore and poor footsore from traveling so far to the postoffice and poor from the Washington pilgrimages. He thought the whole trouble was that the wrong folks had been seen in Washington. He said the south was greedy, that having the temperance drug stores, the jail, the criminals, etc., it should have been satisfied. His speech was full of good hits and frequently applauded.

Mr. Corman, of the Republic, was called on for a speech and gracefully responded with very pleasant remarks.

Messrs. Sutton, Hooker, Price, Weltbrecht and Steele were also called up and spoke briefly.

Captain Burnham then arose and called for three cheers from the representatives of the north for the gentlemen who had given the supper and they were given with a will.

Professor Hastin then proposed a vote of thanks to the gentlemen from the northern part of the city who were present, and this was adopted with cheers.

The company then broke up. The whole affair was a decided success, and will tend to wipe out any feeling there was on the subject. The vanquished accepted the situation gracefully, and the victors were generous. Much credit is due to Messrs. Downing, Fairey, Ralstin, Wolf and others for the manner in which they got up the supper.

El Paso County Horticultural Society

The above society met last evening in the office of Bentley & Hogue. There was a good attendance.

President Parsons occupied the chair and Major McAllister acted as secretary pro tem.

President Parsons intimated that it might be well to take some action touching the question of irrigation.

Major McAllister said that it was essential that water should be applied very soon to the strawberry beds and fruit trees.

Mr. Clark thought that the pipe water should be allowed to run in the ditches whenever the weather permits.

Mr. Snyder stated that one of the members of the city council had promised to secure the action of council upon such measures respecting irrigation as might be endorsed by the society.

Major McAllister offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The ground is now exceedingly dry, and vegetation is suffering for want of water, endangering the loss of many valuable plants and trees.

Resolved, That the city council be respectfully requested to allow the water to run in the ditches from the escape valve on Cascade avenue and fire plugs in different portions of the city during the day, and that the main irrigating canals be placed in order now so that the water can be turned therein as soon as the weather permits.

On motion of Mr. Gunn the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to report to the society at some future meeting upon the subject of irrigation within the city limits.

The chair appointed Messrs. Gunn, Crawford and McAllister.

Mr. Snyder offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the minutes of this society, since its organization, be prepared for publication, and that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to take the whole subject into consideration and to report its conclusions to the society as early as possible.

The chair appointed the following committee: Messrs. Snyder, Cosson and McAllister.

Mr. Crawford exhibited a sample of the Russian mulberry, which will probably become a valuable fruit, timber and ornamental tree. It will probably be found to be admirably adapted to Colorado soil and climate, doing as well as the cottonwood. Mr. Crawford is prepared to supply this tree to those who may desire to plant it.

The subject named for the evening's discussion was "Carrots and Gooseberries," and Mr. Snyder had prepared a paper on the subject, but in consequence of the lateness of the hour the subject was postponed until next meeting.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the same place next Saturday evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

JOLLITIES.

An Evening of Genuine Laughter and Enjoyment.

Since the opening of the opera house nearly a year ago there has not been given an entertainment which, judging from the enthusiasm manifested, better pleased the audience than did the production of the "Electrical Doll" by Atkinson's comedies last night. From beginning to end the house was kept in a constant uproar. It is in the full sense of the term a musical absurdity, and it would be hard to imagine a play more nonsensical. It is a kind of a pantomime based upon a plot taken from a German operetta. Only five people are required to present the play, but they are all gifted by nature, well adapted to their parts and full of the art activity.

The plot is interspersed with twenty-six musical numbers, all of which are bright and sparkling.

The most laughable and amusing character in the cast was that of Tom Boodle Twitt, a tricky young man, full of fun and mischief. This part was personated by Frank Daniels in a manner difficult to surpass. He could not make a move or speak a word without causing an outburst of laughter and applause.

Next in importance came Cornelius Twitt, a bald headed cranky old man and the one who ushered into existence the Electrical Doll. Stanley Felch, the interpreter of this part, makes a good old man and did some very funny things.

Kate Chester as Catty Stebbins is a bright little soubrette, who from the very start established herself as a prime favorite with the audience. She has a passably good voice, and what she lacks in singing she makes up in acting.

Jaitan Brown presented to a good advantage the character of Dolly Wimple and "The Doll." She sings well, dances well, and is a very animated and prepossessing little actress.

Ezra Stephens has an excellent tenor voice, and as one of the Twitt family did exceeding well. In the first act Stanley Felch introduced a very good local hit on the postoffice question, which was received with a prolonged shout. The music by White's orchestra was by far the best that we have yet had, and it was received with marked manifestations of approval by the audience.

From Tuesday's Daily.

THE COMING BONANZA.

Prof. Kerr's Report on the Property of the Colorado and New Mexico Mining and Smelting Company.

Below we publish an interesting report by Prof. [illegible] Kerr on a mineral property near Socorro, New Mexico. The office of this company is at Colorado Springs and the stock is owned principally by some of the leading business men of our city.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., Jan. 15, 1882.
To the Directors of The C. & N. M. M. & S. Co.

At your request I have visited your mining property in Socorro county, New Mexico, and take pleasure in making the following statement in regard to the same:

Socorro, on the Rio Grande 150 miles south of Santa Fe, and at which you have one of your offices, is in the centre of a mineral field which is one of the most attractive and promises to be one of the most remunerative in America.

Twenty-five miles west of this are the Magdalenas, on the west side of which your entire property is beautifully situated.

These mountains rise scarcely 1,500 feet above the plains, and not over 7,500 feet above tide water. They have long been noted for their fissures, feeders and mineral contacts, but the property has been held by those having little means and magnificent ideas of its fabulous value, in consequence of which the developments have been of the rudest character and the property has been practically out of the market.

Thousands of tons of the ore have already been reduced at a profit by the old see-saw processes of the Mexicans. All along the foot of the Magdalenas may be seen the relics of the strange devices called mills. If such developments and such means for reducing ores gave a profit to the miner, judicious developments and modern machinery must certainly afford very handsome returns.

On account of a want of crushing machinery only the softer ores have been handled, the greater part of which was sand carbonate similar to that of Leadville. Most of the ore reduced was low grade, and the slag still remaining indicates a great waste of what the precious metal there was in the ore. The grade of the ore, however, was fully equal to what one would expect from the position of the lode. Developments here, when made, show conclusively that depth in most cases is necessary to the securing of high grade ore. It is true that there are a few claims which give high grade ore near the surface, but these ores being hard and refractory, have heretofore been of no repute, and consequently few developments of any kind have been made on such claims.

In the midst of the best Magdalena claims, are those of the Colorado and New Mexico Mining and Smelting company. In fact there is no better property on the Magdalenas than that belonging to this company.

The Juanita South, Imperial South, Reamapago North and Reamapago South, are on a lode that may be traced for miles and has a width of nearly 80 feet. This vein being the most accessible, as well as carrying the ores adapted to the old processes, has received the most attention. A number of the company's claims are parallel veins farther up the mountains. None of these veins are as wide as the one above referred to, but the developments show better mineral and guarantee a more profitable return for the outlay.

In conclusion, allow me to say that you have a splendid property, remarkably accessible, to wood, water, fluxes and railroad conveniences, and nothing but cowardice, inactivity and mismanagement can prevent it from becoming one of the most remunerative properties in New Mexico.

Respectfully, J. E. KERR.

A CLEVER TRICK.

The Treasury Department Heard from in Reference to the Split One Dollar Bill.

It will be remembered that some two months ago the GAZETTE made notice of the presentation at the First National bank of the back half of a split one dollar bill. It was at the same time ascertained that the other half of the bill had been accepted by Messrs. Conant & Cheeinga in payment for groceries sold, they at the time not detecting that it had been split. Mr. J. F. Humphrey, the cashier of the First National, became the possessor of the two parts. Thinking the matter one of vital importance to the treasury department he enclosed the bill in a letter and forwarded it to the first comptroller of the treasury with whom he was personally acquainted. He yesterday received the following in response to his letter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
First Comptroller's Office,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1882.
J. F. HUMPHREY, Cashier First National Bank, Colorado Springs.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 13th inst. is received with a one dollar split U. S. note No. 33,25-,000. I have transmitted the note and your letter to the secretary of the treasury calling his attention to the subject and suggesting that a one dollar note be transmitted to you in lieu of this. The subject of your letter presents a matter of considerable importance which I have no doubt will receive the careful consideration of the secretary of the treasury with a view to seeing whether paper cannot be procured which cannot thus be split.

Very Respectfully,
WM. LAWRENCE.

It would appear from the contents of the above letter that this is the first instance of the kind that has been brought to the attention of the department. The one dollar bill referred to was printed on fiber paper as are also bills of larger denomination, and it stands to reason that a one hundred or a five hundred dollar note could be split as easily as a one. As far as we can learn no other effort has been made in this city to pass any bills similarly tampered with. In all probability the person who split the bill found that the experiment was not a remunerative one and abandoned any further attempt at this method of bettering his financial condition.

ANOTHER AFFLICTED ONE.

Badly Burned in a Dug-Out at Jimmy's Camp.

Yesterday morning another man, by the name of John Keley, without money and without friends, appeared to City Officer Beaford for aid. He was suffering from a severely burned back, and was in such a condition as to be unable to support himself by work. His case was brought to the attention of Mayor France, who notified City Physician Kimball to care for him. According to the man's story he, in company with two other men, were sleeping in an old dug-out on the line of the Denver & New Orleans road near Jimmy's Camp. They had been left there by one of the contractors to finish up a little grading which had been left undone.

During one of the cold nights last week they built a large fire in the dug-out just before going to bed. The roof of the dug-out was covered with pine boughs which took fire some time during the night, and before the sleepers awakened they were surrounded by flames. Keley's companions succeeded in getting out without receiving any serious injuries, but he was badly burned about the back and shoulders. They lost all their clothing and blankets. The other two men continued with their work but Keley was brought to this city for medical treatment. He thinks that he will be able in a few days to do some light work and will try to repay the city for what it has done for him.

Our druggists report that they are having a large and constant demand for vaccine points.

Atkinson's Jollities left on the low train Saturday night whence they went via the Kansas Pacific to Topeka, Kansas, where they played last night.

General Thomas, Prof. Kerr, Rev. G. T. Le-Boutillier and Paul Beckwith departed for various points in the southern part of the state on the morning express yesterday.

A German Wilson who has been on a hunting expedition in the southern part of the county has returned to his home. He reports that game is not as plentiful as in years past.

The tramp who had his foot so badly frozen while sleeping in a freight car on the Divide, was on Sunday furnished transportation to Denver, where he has friends and can have careful attention.

Sergeant O'Keeffe has been interviewed by a Washington reporter as to the best disposition of Guiteau's body. He thinks the bones can be whittled up into watch charms and sold at a figure sufficient to pay the national debt.

William Stewart, one of the best known horsemen in the country, is making his headquarters at Wilbur & Newton's stable. The owners of good horses will now have an opportunity to have promising young horses well broken and developed.

Mr. Channing Sweet will at once begin the erection of a two-story brick block on the vacant lots between the new postoffice and O'Brien's store. The building will be divided into three stores, one of twenty feet in width and the other two fifteen feet each. Plate glass fronts will be placed in them. The second story will be divided into offices and sleeping apartments.

Mayor France yesterday ordered a number of cooking utensils purchased for the use of the vagrants who appeal to the city for food. They will be provided with groceries and meats and compelled to cook for themselves. This will be a great saving to the city as heretofore they have been compelled to procure meals at some of the restaurants or hotels at a cost of about 75 cents per day.

It is with regret that we notice that the walls of the new postoffice are already being defaced with advertisements and it will not be one month before the room will look as dingy and dismal as the old quarters. There is no postoffice in the country where this practice is in vogue unless it is in some backwoods town or corner grocery where one building answers the purpose of grog shop, postoffice and store combined. Why not post notices in conspicuous places in the office strictly prohibiting the hanging or posting of anything whatever on the walls. If the Colorado Springs merchants wish to advertise their business let them do it through legitimate mediums and not resort to the insignificant method of placing a five penny placard on the walls of the postoffice. Now is the time to stop it if this is to be stopped at all.

Mr. Richard N. Loomis, a young gentleman well and favorably known in Colorado Springs, and a member of the stock growing firm of Messrs. Loomis & Griffin, died on his ranch at Kettle Creek yesterday of pneumonia. The remains were embalmed by Messrs. Hallett & Baker and will be sent east for interment to-day.

Mr. John Bixley, chief engineer of the fire department, returned to the city last night after an absence of several weeks at the east.

OUT WEST.

Jesse James, the notorious bandit, is said to be in Denver.

About three inches of snow fell at Durango on last Thursday.

It is rumored that a new two cent afternoon paper is to be started in Denver.

Fifty thousand dollars worth of real estate changed hands in Pueblo last week.

The New York Graphic of the 23d devoted a couple of pages to illustrating Denver.

The net earnings of the state penitentiary at Cañon City for the year 1881 were $20,000.

Governor Tabor's profit from the Matchless mine during the month of December was $60,000.

The Colorado National Guard will celebrate Washington's birthday with a parade and ball at Denver.

Judge Bowen has returned from New York and was interviewed by a Denver Tribune reporter on Sunday.

The ice harvest seems to be good all over the state. About 2,000 tons have already been put up at Fort Collins.

The dead body of James F. Campbell, who had led the life of a hermit, was found in a cabin near Morrison last week.

An eastern capitalist visited Salida last week with a view to establishing there a large boot and shoe manufactory.

The Fremont County Record will be discontinued in order to make room for the new daily paper to start at Cañon City.

The Denver & Rio Grande have just put on new six wheel driver locomotives to pull their trains between Salida and Leadville.

The Daily Republican, of Silver Cliff, has suspended publication. This is the second daily that has died at Silver Cliff within a short time.

Since the opening of the state fish hatchery Mr. Sisty has received 500,000 mountain trout spawn, and it is estimated that 90 per cent of these have hatched.

The open winter has caused a depression in the price of hay in the San Luis valley. Ranchmen are selling hay in the stack at from $9 to $10 per ton.

Several cases of scarlet fever have broken out in the Wolfe Hall school, Denver.

The first wedding in the history of Crested Butte occurred there on Saturday, January 21st.

A northern Colorado farmer says that potatoes will grow and flourish at an elevation of 10,000 feet.

Several days ago a train on the Denver Pacific ran over a deaf lady near Greeley named Margaret Norton.

An excursion party of fifty Golden'ites attended the production of Bride Silver at Denver, on Thursday night.

Governor Pitkin has reprieved Knowles, who was sentenced to be hung at Saguache on February third, for murder.

The telephone circuit at Gunnison City is now in working order and the first message was sent over the wires on Thursday.

A patent has been issued to Martin J. Burke, of Boulder, Colo., for an apparatus for concentrating and separating ores.

There is on exhibition in one of the stores at Durango a petrified turtle which weighs nearly thirty pounds. It was unearthed in New Mexico.

Denver & Rio Grande officials have discovered that some of the Denver merchants have had goods checked to them in trunks from New York.

Fort Collins is to have a new city hall which will cost $15,000.

E. Commodore Smith has suspended the publication of the Rico Electric Light.

Passenger trains on the D. & R. G. now change engines and trainmen at Salida.

West Denver is making an effort to get a new bridge built across Cherry creek at Larimer street.

Three Colorado postmasters have been summoned to Washington to testify in the star route cases.

John Giva, a workman at Lipe & McDonald's camp in Black Cañon, was killed last Friday by the falling of a rock.

Not a single passenger has been killed on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road during the past year.

It is now thought that the general encampment of the Grand Army of the United States will be held in Denver in 1883.

Governor Tabor owns $50,000 worth of real estate in Las Animas county, and he is the largest taxpayer in the county.

The Turner Hall Opera house was opened at Pueblo on Thursday night under the management of Jack Langrishe. Over six hundred people were present.

ATTEMPT AT FORGERY.

This is What Corkhill Will Prove to the Court.

As to the Newspaper Lately Introduced in Evidence.

Friday Fixed for Argument for a New Trial.

SIGNATURES OF THE JURY.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—In the criminal court District Attorney Corkhill applied to the court to fix a day for hearing arguments upon the motion for a new trial in the case of the United States against C. J. Guiteau stating he was willing to-morrow should be assigned. Scoville called the attention of the court to the fact that one of the affidavits in support of the motion had annexed to it a copy of the Evening Critic, and that during the progress of the trial the paper was read by or to the jury. It bore on the margin what purported to be the signatures of four jurors. The jurors deny that they saw any newspapers or wrote their names on paper during the time they were impaneled. This raised the issue of a fact which was very important to be determined. It was not a matter that could be determined on ex parte affidavits. The jury admitted that during time they were impaneled they gave their autographs to various persons and he thought it might be important that he should have an opportunity to cross examine the men in that connection to determine whether the signatures upon the newspaper were genuine. The names of two of the jurors were on the paper.

District attorney: "And one of them was spelled wrong."

Scoville said: "All these things show the necessity of something more than ex-parte affidavits in this matter. I ask that the jurors be produced in court on the count, and appoint a commission to take depositions; and that I be allowed to produce such further testimony as I think proper as to the genuineness of the handwriting and the argument on a new trial."

He thought he could be ready by the latter part of the week as all questions he cared about taking up were as to this newspaper, with respect to newly discovered evidence. The court then fixed Friday for the argument. The district attorney said he did not think the jury should be put on trial. This newspaper was suspicious on its face. The gentleman who had used the affidavit and who announced the paper had already been bound over for forgery in the district court. He (the district attorney) would show to the court this was a clever attempt at forgery. He would not agree that the jury, who had done their duty so faithfully, should be put upon trial and the oath of such a man as that placed against theirs.

The court stated he could only ask the parties making affidavits and would do so.

Scoville said that when forging was alleged it was a serious matter.

The court suggested the jury be present Friday and the matter went over.

A correspondent interviewed the Guiteau jurors and obtained indisputable proof that they never had a paper while on the jury, that none of them wrote their names, that only once was a piece of newspaper found in their room and that it was delivered to the bailiff; that they were more carefully guarded and observed than prisoners; that one whose name was found on the paper spoken of was misspelled; that the name of another was written in German, a thing he never did unless by special request. The name of another appeared who had been unable to handle a pen on account of nervous affliction. There was no ink in the room, whereas the writing on the paper was in ink. J. W. Guiteau called on all the jurors and got their names in an autograph album and asked the leading questions whereon to found his affidavit.

MUCH RESEMBLANCE.

John W. Guiteau says the names on the margin of the newspaper so much resemble those of the jurors in his album as to make anybody think they are genuine. He believes they are.

JURY INDIGNANT.

The jury indignantly deny that they read newspapers, as alleged in Scoville's motion for a new trial.

GUITEAU'S DAY OVER.

People feel that Guiteau has had his "day in court," and further lenity is absurd and mischievous, and that whatever the merits of the appeal, and lawyers do not think them substantial, it is pretty safe to predict that Guiteau will not get off now the verdict is rendered on any technicality.

FUNDS NEEDED.

In an address to-day to the American people Guiteau's counsel, Scoville, made an appeal for funds to sustain the motion for a new trial before the court in banc. At least $2,000 is needed.

Indian Education.

CHEYENNE, January 30.—Charles Hatton, agent at Fort Washakie, Wyoming, with five Arapahoe chiefs, Black Coal, Sharp Nose, Little Wolf, Lion and White Horse, passed through to-day on their way to Carlisle, Pa., where thirteen Arapahoe children are at school. The chiefs will then go to Washington for a big talk with the Great Father. The fact of their children being at school greatly pleases the chiefs and is a splendid preventative of an Indian war. The children have only been at school a short time over a year, and have written letters to their parents in English which were translated to the chiefs. Other Indians wish to send their children to be educated.

Panic in London.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The discount market is perfectly demoralized, and business is almost at a standstill. The News has a Paris dispatch reporting that the "Union General" suspended payment.

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D. & R. G. REPORT.

Showing Financial Prosperity and Gratifying Growth.

Interesting Tables of Statistics and Comparison of Earnings.

Last Year's Extensions—Utah Connection—Future Outlook.

The following is the report of President Palmer for the year 1881, of which we published a telegraphic summary last Sunday.

Approximate Statement of the Business of 1881.

INCOME.

Gross Earnings, $7,880 70 per mile, on the average mileage operated ... $6,206,812 00
Operating Expenses (December being estimated), fifty-eight per cent ... 3,600,000 00

Net Earnings, forty-two per cent of ... $2,606,812 00
From which deduct—
Interest on old bonds, $7,422,500 at seven per cent (under mortgage covering original [illegible] miles) ... $519,575 00
Interest on old First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, under mortgage covering all old and new lines at rate of $15,000 per mile, to wit: [illegible]
Average mileage [illegible]
Interest on coupon certificates [illegible]
Interest on fractional bonds [illegible]
Six and seven per cent interest on Rolling Stock Trusts [illegible]
[illegible]
Deduct four quarterly dividends as declared and chargeable to the income for 1881, on $[illegible] stock at six per cent ... $911,100 00
Surplus ... $4,[illegible]

The total amount of interest accruing on all Bonds issued and outstanding during the year 1881 was $[illegible], of which $[illegible] was paid out of income and charged to the income, the balance [illegible] charged to the cost of construction [illegible].

[illegible]

1882.

Leaving out the Salt Lake Extension and all its new lines and leaving the estimated income with mileage as it stood December 31st, 1881, the following results are shown for the coming year:

Estimated Gross Earnings for year 1882 with present mileage, 1,062 miles at $[illegible] per mile ... $8,[illegible]
Less Operating Expenses, estimated at fifty per cent ... 4,[illegible]

Net Earnings ... $4,[illegible]
From which deduct interest on $[illegible] bonds at seven per cent ... $1,[illegible]
Interest on Rolling Stock Trusts, seven and six per cent ... [illegible]
Taxes, insurance, etc. ... 175,000 00

Total estimated fixed charges against income for 1882 ... $2,459,725 00

Leaving Surplus ... $2,[illegible]

The capital stock increased by the $5,000,000 London sale will be $29,160,000.

Mr. D. C. Dodge, general manager, is confident of reducing the expenses for this year to below fifty per cent, and under all ordinary conditions, there is little doubt of his ability to do so. There were very exceptional circumstances adversely affecting the cost of operation last year which are not likely to recur—the large proportion of new track on eight or ten new lines suddenly turned over to the operating department, the extraordinary increase in the organization thus rendered necessary with a large proportion of unfit men, the manifest extra percentage (of the earnings) required for maintaining and operating the new sections by reason of their newness—no time whatever having been allowed even for the organization or [illegible] of business, to say nothing of development. The year also included a winter of severe snow storms and a summer of [illegible].

The foregoing calculation is on the basis of no increase, either in mileage or in earnings per mile; but the general manager estimates that the connection with the Salt Lake line, the first year after completion, will add 25 per cent. to the gross earnings of this company in Colorado, which would produce the following result—

Estimated Gross Earnings on present mileage ... $8,[illegible]
Add 25 per cent for increase due to Utah connection, as above ... 2,[illegible]

Total Gross Earnings ... $10,[illegible]
Less Operating Expenses, 50 per cent ... [illegible]

Net Earnings ... [illegible]
Less fixed charges, as above ... 2,459,725 00

$[illegible]

Which is equivalent to over 10 per cent. on $29,160,000 stock.

We submit these estimates figures with more confidence, because the traffic of the company has, from the beginning, just fled our predictions.

ROLLING STOCK OWNED BY THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY COMPANY, IN ADDITION TO ROLLING STOCK TRUSTS.

LOCOMOTIVES.

Passenger	8 at	$7,500	$60,000
Freight	19 "	10,000	190,000
Switch	2 "	8,000	16,000
	29		

PASSENGER.

Coaches and chair cars	13 at	$4,500	$[illegible]
Baggage, express and mail cars	11 "	2,500	27,500
	24		

FREIGHT.

Box cars	253 at	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Stock cars	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flat and coal cars, drop-bottom cars	254 "	400	101,600
Caboose cars	12 "	450	5,400
Construction cars	54 "	400	21,600
	551		$[illegible]

Equipment added in 1881, paid by the company ... 128,000
In addition to which, the company has acquired an equitable interest in rolling stock (by paying of principal of rolling stock trusts) to the amount of over ... [illegible]

Total value of rolling stock paid for by the company ... $1,012,100

Total rolling stock now in use on Denver and Rio Grande railway:
Locomotives ... 175
Passenger, baggage, mail and express cars ... 131
Freight, coal, caboose and construction cars ... 5,183

The company is now operating 1,062 miles of road, reaching not only Leadville, but Durango in the San Juan country, Gunnison City, Crested Butte, Red Cliff, Kokomo, Silver Cliff, and nearly all the other mining districts of Colorado. As the road occupies the Arkansas cañon and [illegible] passes practicable for railroad lines in that portion of the Rocky Mountains, it offers the most serious obstacle to any attempt at competition, and the value of its routes and franchises goes on increasing with the very rapid development of Colorado, now perhaps the most growing state of the Union.

The prime point tonnage of the line is in coal, which occurs in large quantities in six widely separate fields or deposits along the railway, and of excellent quality—varying from a free-burning domestic and engine coal at Cañon City to the coking coal at El Moro and Crested Butte, and the anthracite from Crested Butte, equal in quality to the best Pennsylvania anthracite, of the Gunnison county. The present production of the mines exclusively tributary to this road is about 2,000 tons of coal per working day, of which about 1,300 tons are carried as raw coal, the remaining that used by the railway itself and the rest is converted into coke. The large demand for coke, chiefly for the silver smelting works at Leadville, Pueblo, Denver and elsewhere, furnishes the company a very profitable traffic.

In addition to this, the traffic of the line consists largely of ores, timber, stone, lime, provisions, groceries, clothing, forage, tools, machinery, iron of all kinds, and general stores required for the mining and reduction of metals, and the maintenance of the classes directly and indirectly engaged therein or supported thereby. In the western part of the continent there is scarcely an exception to the rule that railways thus supported, wholly or chiefly by the mining industry, have been unusually profitable to their owners. The Central Pacific, the Utah Northern, the Utah Central, the Southern Pacific, the western division of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, etc., etc., are notable instances. But in Colorado the traffic is dependent not on one mining centre, but upon a vast mineral region with every variety of ores, a section that has grown in a few years to be the largest producer of bullion in the United States. In 1870 the yield of the precious metals in Colorado was about $3,000,000, and in 1880 and 1881 about $23,000,000 each year. It has exceeded that of California, Nevada or any other state or territory of the union since 1879.

The Leadville district has been considered by many as the least permanent camp, because its ores do not usually take the form of fissure veins, but even there [illegible] of early or sudden exhaustion [illegible] three big mines which do not now yield largely, have been replaced by a dozen new ones which, though not at present producing, [illegible] more productive [illegible]. The tonnage of ore and [illegible] more traffic to the railroad [illegible]. Traffic returns show that the earnings from [illegible] business for December, 1881, were the largest ever reached in any one month, [illegible] preceding [illegible]. [illegible] of the ores of the state [illegible] prospecting is going on continually over an extended area with [illegible] of importance, there are the strongest grounds for the conviction [illegible] Colorado, that the mineral output of the state is still in its infancy, and that the [illegible] increasing in the future with scarcely less rapidity than it has in the ten years past, giving employment to a steadily growing population.

Besides the traffic afforded by these ores, gold, lead, and other mines of that character, there is now added the iron manufacture, just started (in the western half of the United States) by the establishment of the Iron Furnace and Bessemer Steel Works at South Pueblo, with a rolling mill at Denver. There is more, and richer, and purer iron ore in Colorado and the adjacent territories penetrated by the Denver and Rio Grande railway than is now known in Pennsylvania or any eastern state, and more and as good coal with which to smelt it. This new industry, next to the mining and reduction of the precious metals, is certain to become one of the largest in the far west, and as the coal, coke, ores and fluxes, together with most of the pig iron, steel and other finished products, will be carried over this railway, and as the nearest existing or certain possible point for iron furnaces to the eastward is St. Louis (nearly 1,000 miles distant), while not only Colorado, but New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Wyoming, etc., are open as markets for iron and steel, it is manifest that the traffic in various ways arising from this industry will be very large. Extensive deposits of manganiferous iron ores (magnetic, hematite and carbonates) have been taken up at half a dozen different localities along the Denver and Rio Grande railway, and the only iron ores or coking coal in Colorado are on this line.

It is our opinion, based upon the existing coking coal in Colorado are on this line. [illegible] which it is growing that the company will be able to carry during 1882 from these sources a net revenue which will go far towards paying the entire interest on the bonds of the company.

There is also a large traffic in wool, hides, cattle, hay, grain, lumber and a wide variety of products required to supply a community engaged in many diverse occupations. There are not only the mining, smelting, manufacturing, lumbering, farming and stock-growing classes, with the accompanying merchants, mechanics and middlemen in the towns, but Colorado is, like all people who have come for health or pleasure to the mineral springs, parks and other resorts in the mountains, and [illegible].

Notwithstanding the fact that the lines of the Denver and Rio Grande railway are laid over the most [illegible] routes in the United States, [illegible] of the state, and everywhere there is [illegible] and activity.

The Denver & Rio Grande railway has grown in length and business with the growth of Colorado. Begun in the winter of 1870, [illegible] has been [illegible].

[illegible] serves and is developing nearly the entire mineral belt of Colorado.

The traffic, which in the year 1881, consisted of—

47,598 tons and 25,[illegible] passengers, yielding a revenue of ... $[illegible]27,422
Was in 1880, 65,832 tons and 110,840 passengers, yielding a revenue of ... 3,478,066
During 1881 the gross earnings have been ... 6,206,822

being at the rate of $7,896.70 per mile per annum, on an average of 786 miles in operation. The earnings per mile for 1880 were $7,838, on an average of 474 miles, showing that the percentage of earnings increased more rapidly than the mileage, although the traffic on the new portion has enjoyed no time for development.

The Denver & Rio Grande railway has connections at Denver and Pueblo with three trunk lines eastward to the Mississippi valley—viz: The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific, while a fourth, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, has reached within about two hundred miles of Denver, and will complete an independent connection between that city and Chicago during the coming summer or autumn. Within the same time, or shortly afterwards, the Utah division of the Denver & Rio Grande railway (in connection with the Denver & Rio Grande Western railway) is expected to be completed to Salt Lake City—thus effecting railroad communication with the Central Pacific, and opening a new route from Chicago, St. Louis and the east, generally, not only to Utah, but also to California and the Pacific coast through Colorado. This it does for two important lines, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. Even disregarding the through travel and freight which this may naturally be expected to throw over the Denver and Rio Grande railway, the interchange of business between Colorado and Utah, and their respective commercial centres, Denver, Pueblo and Salt Lake, is of great consequence. A western market will be afforded for the coke, iron, steel and timber of Colorado, with an interchange of ores of precious metals permitted between the different smelting districts of the two territories. Another eastern outlet will be afforded for the bullion of Utah and Nevada, and an inlet for machinery and other mining supplies. Utah is largely settled by a frugal and industrious farming people, who have developed their agricultural resources by irrigation to such an extent that they have a considerable surplus for exportation. A return traffic will thus be created by the completion of this division—viz: the shipment of grain, vegetables and fruits from the Mormons of the Great Basin of Utah to the miners of Colorado, whose work is chiefly done in the high mountain ranges above "frost life," and who are now largely supplied from eastern and middle Kansas and Nebraska over the trunk lines heretofore mentioned.

The company has no floating debt. There is no construction company in the sense of an intermediate organization, deriving any possible gain from the railway company, through contracts or otherwise—such contracts whenever made being in the most convenient form of preventing personal liability to subscribers of its trusts.

The company's engineers have selected for its routes the well defined natural channels through the mountains to the most productive [illegible]; temporary lines might have been constructed, but for permanent value the best routes have been adopted, regardless of the difference in first cost. The line along the foot of the mountains from Denver on the north to the El Moro coal fields on the south—two hundred and twenty miles—would not be much more difficult to duplicate than the Union Pacific or any other average road on the plains, but the lines which start from the mountain bases to tap the sources of traffic, have of necessity to pass through cañons and over mountain passes, which make them costly to construct and difficult to duplicate. If any one is laboring under the delusion that a network of narrow-gauge railways which cover the most difficult part of the Rocky Mountains—literally the "roof of the continent"—and occupy six passes, the least elevated of which is about 9,000 feet, and the highest 11,600 feet above the sea, can be built as cheaply as broad-gauge lines on the Pacific routes, or on the great plains, a visit to Colorado will be [illegible] to close it. We know of no system in this country which is apparently more free from the danger of serious competition. Steel rails are all on the extensions except a short one which [illegible] not warrant it, and one or two of the less important short branches, and most of the iron rails on the older portions have been removed and steel substituted.

The large increase of the [illegible] at South Pueblo, [illegible] have increased the [illegible] of cars even beyond the present capacity of the company. [illegible] of the very best quality. Both the passenger and freight cars are [illegible] the Pennsylvania railroad standard, [illegible] and are kept in thorough repair. The [illegible] have always been a source of just pride. The Westinghouse air brake is [illegible] on every [illegible] passenger, [illegible] every [illegible] and the entire system, and has proved a great economy and safety in the operation of the heavy grades unavoidable in this mountain country.

The rates charged by this company compare favorably with those of any other railroad company in the western half of the United States, and are less than the rates of most of them. Last year they averaged 6 cents per mile for passengers and 3½ cents per ton per mile for freight. The freight on the carriage of construction material is carried at from 1 cent to 1½ cents per ton per mile, in order to represent the cost, and amounted to $226,[illegible] in 1881, [illegible] less than 3½ per cent of the total gross earnings—$6,206,822.

In regard to car trusts, it is proper to say that the business of the road has increased with great rapidity, having reached nearly $8,000 per mile per annum. The company owned no rolling stock sufficient for its earlier needs, but the extraordinary requirements suddenly developed were far in excess of the amount originally estimated. The car trust plan was devised as the most economical measure for obtaining the result, as it is [illegible] for the company to get the equipment at cash prices, and pay for the same in installments extending over ten years, with a low rate of interest on deferred payments. The plan of the car trust is accepted by many of the most important railroads in the country, including the Pennsylvania railroad, especially since the [illegible] of the Vanderbilt and other systems, which answer a similar purpose, agreed to meet [illegible] to secure equipment enables the company to [illegible] advantage [illegible] a period when, as is well known, nearly all the car works and engine makers of the country have been [illegible] orders for one or two years ahead, and during which, as now, it was with the greatest difficulty that rolling stock is procurable for early delivery on any terms. It has also resulted in the company buying its [illegible] equipment at about 15 per cent less than the present market price. Outside of what remains in these trusts, the company, however, owns over one million dollars worth of rolling stock.

viz: the Central Pacific. A table is herewith submitted showing the mileage, capitalization and earnings of three of the most important railroad systems in the United States lying west of the Mississippi. These lines represent every variety of topography, but the most difficult portions of either of them do not perhaps approach the engineering obstacles surmounted by the Denver and Rio Grande railway.

NAME OF ROAD.	Mileage in 1880. (Poor's Manual, published 1881.)	Bonds and Stocks.	Bonds and Stocks per mile	Miles operated, 1881. (Railroad Gazette)	Gross Earnings.	Gross Earnings per mile	REMARKS.
Union Pacific (Consolidated)	1,820	$199,420,112	$109,571	3,650 (Including Main Line & branches)	$27,451,841	$7,521	1. The bonded and Stock debt of the leased lines operated by the roads referred to are not included in the amounts of bonds and stock chargeable to the mileage herein given
Central Pacific	1,213	$158,245,870	$130,458	2,775 (Incl. So. Pac.)	$23,847,051	$8,629	2. The amount of U. S. bonds and the accrued interest thereon is included in the bonded debt given for the U. P. and C. P.
Missouri Pac System, viz: Mo. Pacific, Iron Mountain, M., K. & T., International and Great Northern	2,576	$150,706,606	$58,504	3,346 (Including all Lines Operated.)	$22,071,103	$6,584	3. The mileage and earnings reported for 1881 are taken from the Railroad Gazette.
Denver & Rio Grande	Average for 1881. 786	$29,392,300	$37,400	Average for 1881. 786	$6,206,812	$7,890	4. 1062 miles D. & R. G. were completed December 31, 1881. When the remaining subscribed mileage is done (400 miles, including the Utah connection), the average estimated issue of bonds and stock is less than $37,000 per mile.

To enable the company to run standard gauge trains between Pueblo and Denver, 120 miles, and thus give both of those cities another connection with the Missouri river and the east without transhipment, it was necessary to re-lay the entire old line with steel one-third heavier, as well as to add the third rail, and make other considerable changes in the superstructure. This has all been done during 1881. The Cañon City and other finished lines have also been straightened, large additions have been made to the shops or repairs and construction; iron and stone bridges have likewise largely replaced wooden structures, and several substantial depot buildings, mostly of stone, have been erected. $1,500,000 have been thus expended.

It was expected that the recent addition to the capital of the company, would re-imburse the cost of these improvements, complete the Salt Lake division to Utah, and leave a balance sufficient to complete the remaining lines on which grading had been done, thereby giving a total of 1,550 miles. But the amount of betterments required proved to be about double what was originally thought necessary, all the extensions turned out more costly than was estimated, and the securities realized less. Besides the fact that the location of the new lines was almost entirely in the most rugged parts of the continent, the large advance in the cost of labor and material, the insufficiency of contractors for the work offering, and the length and severity of two consecutive winters in Colorado (where laborers procured from the east with great difficulty, could not be restricted to summer work), all added to the cost of construction. To avoid several years of delay in reaching important districts, already busy with freight and travel awaiting the road, it was necessary to carry on work simultaneously on the numerous lines. Thus there could not be a consecutive opening of sections, but the increase from 337 miles of road in April, 1880, to 1,062 miles in December of the year following, imposed of necessity an expenditure distributed for most of that period, over a large proportion of mileage, completed in the main only towards the last, and much of which is still incomplete.

Construction is now being pushed upon the following unfinished lines which will cost the following amounts to complete:

	miles	estim'd cost to complete.
San Juan line to Silverton, of which all but six miles are graded and ties delivered and paid for all the way	27	$306,000
Red Cliff (to Boulder and Rock Creek mines)	3	100,000
Salt Lake Connection (Gunnison City to Utah border)	162	1,927,800
	192	$2,333,800

This includes the work which has been going on for nine months in the Gunnison Cañon where the grading is costly and difficult, but the line when completed is believed to be the shortest and best between the mining centers of Colorado and Utah. The work is now so far advanced that track-laying, commenced in March, as anticipated, will not catch up with the graders this side of Utah. In Utah the Denver and Rio Grande Western is now nearly graded through to Salt Lake City.

	Miles	Estim'd cost to complete
Add other branches and requiring track only to complete	46	$322,000
Total new miles	238	$2,655,800
Add present operated mileage	1,062	
Which will make the completed length of road	1,300	
The bulk of the construction work done outside of the above is on lines whose length is	162	
	1,462	

For the completion of the contemplated mileage the company has resources amounting to ... $[illegible],800,000
Of which the 238 miles now being pushed will require as above ... 2,655,800

Leaving remaining resources ... $1,144,200

Construction has so far advanced on the above 238 miles, that the estimates of cost of completing them can be used with confidence.

As the property was to be created only by the money receivable from subscriptions, and as the Stock Exchange meanwhile decided not to list new bonds on any section of a line until completed, no matter how much had been expended upon it, it followed that the bonds could not be listed as fast as the terms of subscription required them to be issued, but that as regards such listing the subscribers must wait for the successive stages in the progress of the work. As this matter has been explained to the full satisfaction of all parties having any genuine interest in the question, in a letter addressed by the president of the company to the Stock Exchange on September 27[illegible], no further reference need be made to it here.

The amount of bonds listed on account of original mileage is ... $7,422,500
Of the consolidated bonds outstanding, there have already been listed ... 10,[illegible]
And the company is now entitled to have listed, and application has accordingly been made for the additional amount of ... 1,212,[illegible]

Total ... $19,1[illegible]
The above 238 miles, when and as completed, will entitle the company to list additional bonds (at $15,000 per mile) to ... 3,570,000

$22,[illegible]

Whether the remaining resources, $1,144,200, are sufficient to complete all of the above 162 miles, on which over one million dollars has thus far been expended in grading, we do not yet know. Suffice it to say that, since the first of the year, all work of construction has been, and until all uncertainties of further cost shall have been entirely removed, will continue to be, restricted to the Utah line, and to the completion of the remaining seventy-six miles now being pushed as above outlined. No bonds have been or can be issued, except in strict accordance with the mortgage. In order to list all outstanding bonds it will be necessary to complete ninety miles out of the above one hundred and sixty-two. Should the resources available be sufficient to complete the entire one hundred and sixty-two, then one million more than the whole amount of bonds issued will be entitled to be listed. In the twenty months since the close of the struggle for the Arkansas cañon, 725 miles have been added to the original 337. The results in traffic last year certainly show that no mistake was made in building these lines. One or two of them were confessedly for strategic purposes at first, but the large proportion of very profitable lines have easily carried these, and can, without doubt, continue to do so until local development makes them independent. The earnings have not been more than was expected, but they have been realized much more quickly.

In 1881, while the average mileage increased 66 per cent., the earnings increased 78½ per cent.

As regards the three lines on which active work is now going on, a glance at the map will show the significance of the Utah connection, and when it is remembered that the Silverton Extension is only the concluding 27 miles of a line 250 miles long, projected to reach what is perhaps the most important, extensive and permanent mining district of Colorado—the San Juan—the returns from which can only be fairly expected when the mines are reached, it will be seen that the promise of earnings from these new lines is altogether larger in proportion than the remaining expenditure. A similar argument applies in the case of the Red Cliff line. There has been no disappointment of expectations in the traffic or earnings in the past, and there is not likely to be any in the future. We have indeed every reason to believe that the Salt Lake line will yield the large returns estimated by the general manager, and shown in the preceding statement. We think there is but one feature concerning which any disappointment can be felt, viz: the extra cost of construction. While it is now apparent that this excess will reach 7½ per cent. on the expected cost of the entire mileage, it is not believed that the total will exceed, in bonds and stock, $37,000 per mile, and the total interest and dividend charges per mile will in such event not exceed those charged against the revenue of last year, as shown in the financial statement. Of this capital the bond issue will be $17,000 per mile, which, however, includes the old bonds and the "betterment bonds" authorized by the mortgage against the original line.

The policy of the company under any circumstances will be, in view of the changed financial atmosphere, to proceed circumspectly and to avoid floating debt.

The rapid enlargement of the mileage and business of the company, and the increase in the staff requiring necessarily so many new and untried men, has undoubtedly taxed the time and thought of its executive officers to the detriment of two important matters which can now receive more specific attention—first, economy in operating the line; second, organization and development of the new traffic. Time was necessarily required to mould and sift out the personnel. The coming twelve months cannot fail to show a very large reduction in the expenses in proportion to earnings—while those who have been interested in the road from the beginning can attest the extent to which the growth of its business has always responded under the special efforts made by its managers to promote colonization, manufactures and travel along its line.

As to the condition of the mines of Colorado, we need only add that the business of the mining regions has steadily increased, and that in the districts which have come within the influence of last year's railroad extension great activity prevails, so that many new mines heretofore unknown or unproductive will, without doubt, add largely hereafter to the output of the state. Especially is this the case in the San Juan, Gunnison, Eagle River, and Elk Mountain districts. When it is considered that the business of the Rio Grande system has been created within ten years of the time when the company first commenced to build southwards from Denver into a land then without population, industries or agriculture, and observe how many populous towns, thriving works and farms now cover the country, and how rapidly the mountains are pouring out their mineral wealth, it is impossible not to look forward with confidence to the future. We know of no other region where vast deposits of iron, exhaustless coal fields (embracing every variety), gold and silver-bearing mountains, and a soil and climate in every respect well adapted to our people, exist in such close proximity, and form so naturally the basis of a large local development.

The magnitude of the undertaking speaks for itself. The expenditure, although of necessity large, is justified by the permanent advantages gained by acquiring once and forever these important highways of traffic which cannot fail to yield returns commensurate with their cost. Respectfully,

WM. J. PALMER, President.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mr. [illegible] Scott left for the east last night, having been summoned by the severe illness of his father.

There is a perceptible difference in the amount of travel on South Tejon street since the removal of the postoffice on Sunday.

Mr. Rastin is now sole proprietor of the furniture store of Westerlie & Rastin, he having purchased Mr. Westerlie's interest.

Mr. Tom Finlay, of this city, representing the Bloomington nursery, is supplying the people of Salida with trees, etc., at present.

Edward C. Kent and Miss Fannie E. Barr were married at the residence of Wm. Fernsworth on Monday evening by the Rev. W. [illegible] Sutz.

The Sterne block is rapidly approaching completion. Already the brick and stone work is completed and the cornice is nearly all in place.

Messrs. Bacon & Carr have received seven car-loads of stone for their new transfer and boarding stable. The stone is from the Castle Rock quarries.

The street watering cart collapsed on Pike's Peak avenue yesterday and thoroughly sprinkled the immediate vicinity.

We are pleased to notice that Mr. C. J. Roberts, of the Republic, who has been confined to the house by sickness is able to be about the streets again.

District Attorney C. C. Holbrook passed through the city last evening en route from Buena Vista, where he has been attending court, to his home in Castle Rock.

Prof. W. A. Paul will open his dancing class in the Masonic Hall, Opera-house block, next Thursday evening. He already has the assurance of over twenty scholars.

We have received the first number of the Daily Express, published at Canon City. It is very neatly gotten up and will be a credit to the city in which it is published.

A pleasant party was given at the residence of Mr. Geo. Cant Monday night to their son Charlie. Quite a number of young people were present and a jolly time was had.

A movement is on foot to establish a letter carrier system for the northern part of the city. As yet nothing definite is known but in all probability we will be able to give full particulars in a few days.

Officer Beal with his usual kind heartedness, gave a couple of unfortunates shelter in the engine house one night this week. For this kindly act he has been censured by several of the men in high places in the city.

Mr. Charles Craig the artist in company with a gentleman from the east, has purchased Mr. [illegible] photograph gallery. It is their intention to employ the services of a competent photographer. Mr. Craig will establish an art studio in connection and continue his painting.

We are informed by Manager A. S. Weed that "Little Silver" will positively be produced in this city on Monday and Tuesday, February 6th and 7th. With the changes which have been made in the company we feel assured that this play will be produced with even greater success than it was in Denver.

Dr. [illegible] Sutherland leaves for Pueblo to-night to practice his profession in that city. Dr. Sutherland sold out his dentistry office here two years ago to get some rest. Since then he has been in the mountains. He returns now to [illegible] active practice of his profession. He opened his office here in 1878, and built up a big [illegible] and attention to business [illegible] practice [illegible] we are sure he will [illegible] success.

OUT WEST

Durango is to have a new [illegible].

[illegible] St. Louis now.

Central City [illegible] for the mint.

A [illegible] exists in Trinidad.

Outsiders [illegible] the Robinson mine.

Several [illegible] at Buena Vista.

Crested Butte is to have a library and reading room.

Gunnison City has two [illegible] school children.

There are several cases of small-pox in Albuquerque, N. M.

[illegible] the Silverton assassin, has been captured in [illegible].

[illegible] is to have a stamp mill erected by a Kansas City company.

Not a single person has been killed on the A., T. & S. F. this year.

Central City is agitating the question of building an opera house.

Forty car loads of ore are shipped south daily from [illegible].

The mica mines near Bosquets, New Mexico, are attracting attention.

Four hundred pioneers assembled at a reunion last week in Trinidad.

Good bearing sand assaying $18.40 has been found near Poncha Springs.

The weather in northern New Mexico is said to be unusually severe this year.

[illegible] heretofore of little value can now be worked with profit by the Waltz process.

Hugh Simpson the discoverer of gold in Cherry Creek is now living near Trinidad.

[illegible] who attempted to [illegible] in Denver, has been acquitted.

Assays from the [illegible] mine give as high as 1,600 ounces in silver and 600 ounces in gold.

ASP-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2-lb. bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles $4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with, not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. Dewey & Co. 46 Dey St., New York.

Tonic—Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions.—Webster.

[illegible] — 35 cents.

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for infants and puny children.

[illegible] LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

From Thursday's Daily.

Large quantities of building stone are being shipped to Denver from the Manitou quarries.

Colonel Bacon is erecting a building near his present residence on Nevada avenue near Huerfano street.

Mrs. Pearson's handsome residence on Nevada avenue will soon be completed and ready to occupy.

Work on the Presbyterian parsonage will soon be begun. It will be a handsome structure and will cost about $4,000.

Mr. A. M. Ripley, an old resident of this city, departed yesterday for Vermont, on an extended visit to his old home.

Mr. George Maitland returned on yesterday's train from a visit to his former home in Missouri. His family accompanied him.

The new brick building on Huerfano street between Nevada and Tejon, owned by Mr. Barton is nearly ready for occupancy.

Captain DeCoursey informs us that the demand for lots in Crested Butte is very great. Its average sales are ten lots per day.

A pleasant party was given at the residence of Mr. John Koepfer on Cimarron street last evening, at which quite a number were present.

Mr. Duell, of this city, left yesterday for New Mexico, where he has purchased a ranch and will probably locate permanently at that place.

The large residence of Mr. Frank O. Wood, on Weber street is rapidly approaching completion and will be ready for occupancy in a short time.

Four cottages are being erected by Mr. Stratton near the Cascade villas. They are nearly completed, and when finished will be an ornament to that locality.

The body of C. N. Loomis, who died on Monday last on a ranch near the city, was sent to friends in Windsor Locks, Connecticut, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. C. W. Church intends removing his drug store to more spacious quarters and will occupy the building three doors above his present place of business about February 5th.

Messrs. Anderson & Gaby have completed the foundation for a building on the corner of Nevada avenue and Huerfano street. It will be occupied, when completed, as a boarding house.

The lectures of Professor Stone on geology, at the college every Tuesday evening, are attracting a great deal of interest, and a large number of our citizens are in regular attendance.

Mr. Fin Strubel has been making numerous changes in his barber shop. He has added a new case, another chair and contemplates other changes. He also employs another barber.

Captain M. L. DeCoursey has been appointed agent for the Franklin Fire Insurance company of Philadelphia. This is the oldest as well as one of the best known companies in the country.

Chief Pixley has received samples of hose from a Chicago firm, from which he intends purchasing one thousand feet for the different hose companies in the city. It is of extra quality and is superior to that now in use here.

Mr. T. F. Clifford has just had an elegant cabinet placed in the postoffice. It is made of cedar from Portugal, and is the work of Messrs. Bruso & Walsh. It contains a number of horse shoes, which display the skill of Mr. Clifford in that line.

Mr. Newcomer's new planing mill will be erected on ground west of Cascade avenue and south of Huerfano street. The machinery, which was purchased in Chicago, is now on the road and will be here in a few days. Mr. Newcomer expects to have everything completed and in working order in four weeks.

Some of the residents of the north end near the line of the Herdic coach route, contemplate establishing a private mail delivery system for that portion of the city. Their idea is to furnish each coach with a box wherein the letters may be deposited, and on the arrival at the postoffice of each, their respective drivers are to mail the same. This we consider a novel scheme and would no doubt become very popular.

Methodist Church Entertainment.

Below we present the programme of the entertainment given by the ladies of the Methodist Episcopal church to-night. The price of admission will be twenty-five cents, which includes a ticket for refreshments. It will doubtless be a most pleasant affair. The entertainment will begin at 7:45 p. m.:

Duet .... Mrs. Hattie Draper and Miss Carrie Cowgill
Solo .... Mrs. J. L. Marston
Select Reading .... Mrs. Carrie K. Easterly
Duet .... Mr. J. M. Horner and Mr. Mulholland
Select Reading .... Mrs. Col. John Wanless
Solo .... Mrs. Mulholland
Duet .... Mrs. J. L. Marston and Miss Emma Marston

Notice to the Wool Growers.

WHEREAS, The Hon. J. B. Belford has introduced a bill in the lower house of congress providing that the secretary of the interior be authorized to lease the arid or desert lands of Colorado, not exceeding 5,000 acres to any one individual, and at an annual rental of four cents per acre, for a period of ten years. Therefore, we, the undersigned wool growers, recommend a meeting of the sheep men of El Paso county and vicinity at Colorado Springs, in Court House hall, Friday, February 10th, at 2 o'clock p. m., to consider the terms of said bill, and to express, by resolution or otherwise, our views upon said proposition.

Signed,

J. M. GIVENS,	C. E. MERRIAM,
MERRIAM & CO.,	A. B. MERRIAM,
A. D. DAVIS,	C. E. WHEELER,
FRANCIS B. HILL,	C. E. STUBBS,
WILDER & ELDREDGE.	

THE FOREST QUEEN.

The Future of this Great Ruby Camp Mine Fully Assured.

The following extracts from a long article in the Gunnison News-Democrat of the 30th, will be of interest to all who have read and heard of the celebrated Forest Queen mine, one of the first to be developed and most promising lodes in Ruby Camp and the entire Gunnison region.

The News-Democrat says: For the information of those not acquainted with the mine, it may be stated that for months past there has been an impression that the ground on which the Forest Queen vein was found was only a slide, and that no matter how rich the ore might be on the surface, it would not last to any great depth. So firm was this belief in the minds of many that it was taken as an explanation of the fact that the mine was allowed to remain month after month almost idle, and that the owners seemed afraid to go to work in earnest, and ascertain what the property really amounted to. A tunnel had been run in for several hundred feet from where the vein cropped out on the bank of the creek, and a shaft had been sunk to a depth of one hundred and eighty feet to connect with the tunnel.

This vein had been lost in the shaft, and the owners seemed at a loss to know which way to go to find it. Last fall a rich vein of ore was discovered on the surface, eighty feet west of the shaft, and the owners started a cross-cut west from the bottom of the shaft, to find the vein below. Experts were called in, and after examining the shaft, declared that the vein would be found to the west. Work has been going on in this west cross-cut for some time, but has developed nothing.

Among the men on the mine was one Frank Winters, a shrewd, sensible man, who had gone over the workings, and made himself familiar with every detail. He did not part his hair in the middle, neither did he wear glasses, nor set himself up for an expert. However, being a miner, and knowing something of mines, he soon became convinced that the learned experts were "off wrong" as usual, and that the vein instead of being west was really east of the shaft. Having satisfied himself of this, he went to the superintendent, Mr. Ira Brown, and told him that he thought he knew where the vein lay, and would like a chance to put his belief to the test. At first the superintendent thought lightly of the suggestion, but as week after week went on, and no ore was discovered in the west cross-cut, he decided to follow the suggestion of his workman. A cross-cut was therefore started from the bottom of the shaft and run in an easterly direction. When this cross-cut was in about thirty feet the workmen came upon this vein, with well defined and perfect walls, showing a pay-streak of solid ruby and native silver ore three feet in width. The mineral is very rich, and has every indication of being the genuine Forest Queen vein. The vein being struck at the depth of one hundred and eighty feet, and in solid formation with perfect walls, disproves the supposition that the vein on the surface was a slide, and also, it might be mentioned, disproves the beautiful "mud volcano" theory of the learned Prof. Jacobs.

That the superintendent courts the fullest investigation regarding the strike proves that he at least has no longer any doubts as to the character of the mine. The Forest Queen is the representative mine of the camp, and was better known outside than any mine in it. The body and richness of the ore found on the surface, often milling away up in the hundreds, had given the mine a name second to none in the Gunnison country, and its success or failure meant the success or failure of the camp. Not that there were not plenty of other good mines in the camp, but the Forest Queen had become so well known to the outside world that any failure there would give the camp such a setback as it would not recover from in years.

The present strike is therefore the most important that has ever been made in Ruby Camp, and will do that place more good than can be imagined. The strike was made on last Thursday night, and when it was noised abroad the next day the news flew like wild fire through the camp, and the drooping spirits of the miners once more revived, and since then the excitement has been at fever heat. The strike is the one absorbing topic of conversation and the men who only but a few days before despaired of the future of the camp are now the most enthusiastic, while those who had never lost confidence now look wise, and say: "I told you so."

Never before have the owners of the mine really courted investigation, but since the strike all who chose could see for themselves and dozens have visited the mine. When the cross-cut was started Superintendent Brown promised Winters that if his theory proved true and the vein was found, he would make him a handsome present. His ideas have proved correct, and it is said that the general joy of the camp is only exceeded by that of Mr. Winters himself.

The strike will be of immense value to the camp, not only in the effect it will have on the outside world, but in encouraging other mine owners to go down in their mines and develop them more thoroughly. The Forest Queen shaft is the deepest in the camp, and the finding of such a body of ore at such a depth proves that all the talk about "gash veins" and "mud volcanoes" in the Ruby district is the veriest nonsense.

College Notes.

Announcement in regard to the prize provided for by the late Mr. A. E. V. Strettle has been made to the students. The prize is thirty dollars worth of books to be given to the student who after reading John Morley's Life of Richard Cobden shall write the best essay on the character of Cobden, giving especial attention to Cobden's sense of commercial honor. As has been already stated in the GAZETTE this prize was one of the last things spoken of by Mr. Strettell before the close of his life. The library contains three copies of Morley's Life of Cobden, a present from Mr. Strettel. Any student desiring to contest for the prize will be allowed to use one of these books three weeks, but not any two weeks consecutively if there is any other student desiring it. The essays must be completed in about eight weeks from the present time. The essays will probably be limited to a definite number of words, but for the present Professor Marden has made no more definite statement of length than that they will probably be limited to twenty pages. Three persons will be appointed to decide the contest, one of whom will probably be chosen from the faculty, but at least two will be taken from outside.

The subjects for the next session of the Evening Geological association—Professor Stone forgot to announce them last Thursday evening—are the carbonates, fluor spar, and the oxides of iron. With the next meeting will close the consideration of the subject of mineralogy. Rocks proper will then be taken up.

A portion of the pictures to be used in illustrating the lectures of Professors Marden and Sheldon has arrived.

The south wing of the college is being shingled.

The College Magazine club, consisting of seventeen members, has been organized for the current year. Professor Sheldon is president and Mrs. E. D. Sabine secretary. The periodicals are circulated by requiring each member to call every Saturday on the person coming in order before him, and thus each person gets all the periodicals. After the periodicals have gone entirely around, they become the property of the college library.

The Occidental club held a quite successful meeting last Friday evening. There were some very good literary exercises and the business was disposed of without becoming a bore. Belle Older was elected vice-president, George F. Owen local editor, and Frank E. Johnson member of the board of managers. It may seem somewhat strange to those people who always expect to see the male sex in power to learn that now both our president and our vice-president are young ladies. There seems reason for hoping that The Occidental Club will now pay attention to suitable aims and consequently be more useful than for some time it has been. At the next meeting, among other exercises there will be a debate led by Miss Jessie Lowe for the affirmative and Mr. Owen for the negative on the question of taxing church property.

It is now a year since the College Union was organized, but unfortunately, there is not as much interest in the matter as there appeared to be at the time of organization. Last Saturday's meeting was but thinly attended. Miss Gateley invited the meeting for the next time and it is hoped there will be an improved attendance.

Professor Loud has again been visited by a company of star-gazers.

Mr. J. C. Dennis, one of the original members of the boarding club has left us. Mr. Cohen succeeds to the position of secretary. The club now numbers an even dozen.

Mr. Joseph Porter, has been appointed to represent the Philosophian Society Agricultural school, Fort Collins, in arranging for a state convention of literary societies.

Miss Mary C. Creegan, who was a student of our college a short time last year, has been married to Professor E. Roark, of Lebanon, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Roark expect to go out as missionaries. The lady's friends made during her short residence here, will unite in kind wishes for her future.

From Saturday's Daily.

Methodist Episcopal Church Sociable.

There was a very good attendance at the Methodist Episcopal church entertainment last night. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music and reading. The selections were varied and good and were rendered in a creditable manner by the different ladies and gentlemen taking part. Mrs. Ida Lawrence presided at the organ. At the conclusion of the musical exercises refreshments were served in the lecture room of the church, and the remainder of the evening was spent in social enjoyment.

Mr. L. Nelson, with A. Allen, the jeweler, and Mrs. Brown, of this city, were married on Tuesday.

Mr. C. P. Essick, connected with the firm of Anderson & Gaby, returned to the city yesterday after a short absence.

On the tenth of this month will be given the grand ball by the Manitou fire department at the Cliff house, Manitou.

Mr. F. Danford, brother of General Danford, removed his family to Pueblo yesterday, where he has located permanently.

Mr. F. W. Helms has severed his connection with the telephone exchange, with a view of embarking in business for himself.

A party was given at the residence of Mr. Beebe last night, at which a number of our young people were present. A jolly time was had by all.

Protracted meetings are being held in the Methodist church south of this city. Rev. J. A. Jester, of Texas, is assisting the pastor in conducting them.

An addition to Giddings & Stillman's store, 25x40 feet, has been begun. The stone work will be done by Clement & Russell and the wood work by Mr. Dozier.

Plans for a residence for Mr. J. E. Harding are now in the hands of Messrs. Anderson & Gaby. It will be erected on the corner of Platte and Weber streets.

Prof. Paul opened his dancing academy in the opera house last night with a social hop. The attendance was large and consisted of many of our best citizens.

Mr. L. K. Oldroyd, an old timer of this city, leaves to-day for Denver, where he expects to remain a short time, after which he goes to Omaha to locate permanently.

In our rambles yesterday we noticed a great number of buildings being constructed throughout the city. The number is unusually large for this season of the year.

Two well known citizens indulged in a little fist exercise last night, about 11 o'clock, on Pike's Peak avenue. Neither was seriously hurt though both were roughly handled.

We are informed that Major Macomber is at work on a number of new songs which will be presented to the public in connection with a local entertainment in a few weeks.

We learn that Mr. S. B. Westerfield, formerly of this city, while crossing the range in a sleigh, in company with a number of others from Butte City to Laramie, was thrown down an embankment and narrowly escaped serious injury by falling in a snow drift.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending February 1, 1882.

Baker, E	Martin, Richard
Coffman, Charley	McKee, Crawford
Crawford, Morse	McKnight, M F
Davis, Libby	Moore, Eugene
Davis, John W	Moore, Grace
Davis, James	Moore, J M
Drummond, W H	Moon, Mary
Fuller, Frank	Moore, Ruth
Fulty, J M	Moore, A T
George, M M	Neville, Wm J
Greer, W B	Nelson, Peter
Haggerty, E D	Nichols, Mrs Chas
Harvey, W R	Perry, Mr and Mrs
Harris, S H	Rollins, Harvey
Hooper, Celia	Ryan, James
Herman, J	Smith S M
Hill, J H	Soots, Mort
Hodges, Chas	Steiner, Jacob J
Jenkins, Sarah B	Toroughman, Mary
Jones, William	Vandenbrug, John L
Jones, William	Wheeler, E

FOREIGN.

Egregio, Sindre, Anc, Cameron

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office. E. L. PRICE, P. M.

MARRIED.

KENT—BLAIRE.—At the residence of William Fernsworth, in this city, January 30, 1882, Rev. W. L. Stutz officiating, Edward C. Kent and Miss Fannie E. Blaire, of Colorado Springs, Colo.

LOST.

LOST—Near Jimmy's Camp, a large bay mare. Had on head stall with a short piece of new rope attached. Please send word to GAZETTE office, Colorado Springs, and get reward. wb-4-tf

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Sheldon C. Hall, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1882, being one of the regular days of the February term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Mary R. Hall, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, February, 1st, 1882.

MARY R. HALL,
Administratrix of the estate of Sheldon C. Hall, deceased. wb-4-4.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, County of El Paso. } ss.

The people of the state of Colorado to James Steele and Cornelia Steele, heirs-at-law of Sallie C. Steele, deceased, greeting:

Whereas, an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Sallie C. Steele, late of said County, deceased, has been presented by Robert W. Steele, of Denver, Colorado, to the county court of said county for probate, and the 27th day of March, 1882, has been set for hearing the application for the probate of said instrument, as the said last will and testament of said Sallie C. Steele, deceased; and whereas, it appears, from the said instrument and from other satisfactory evidence, that you, the said James Steele, a resident of Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, and you, the said Cornelia Steele, a resident of Nashville, in the state of Tennessee, are the sole heirs-at-law of said deceased; that said deceased died seized and possessed of real and personal estate situate in this county and state, said real estate described particularly as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot number thirty-two, in block number seventy-two of Colorado Springs, Colorado, running thence east along the south line of lots numbered thirty-two, thirty-one, thirty, twenty-nine and twenty-eight, in said block seventy-two one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence north along the east line of said lot twenty-eight, forty feet, thence west across lots 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, as aforesaid, 125 feet, thence south along the west line of said lot number 32, to place of beginning, being a piece of ground forty feet by one hundred and twenty-five feet.

You are, therefore, hereby notified that you be and appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house, in Colorado Springs, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1882, then and there to attend the probate of said will before said court, and further to do and perform what shall then, by the said court, be required and adjudged.

Witness, E. A. Colburn, judge of the said county court, and the seal thereof, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 4th day of February, A. D. 1882.

[SEAL] E. A. COLBURN, County Judge. wb-4-4.

THE

Gazette Bindery

—IS NOW—

FULLY EQUIPPED

AND ITS FACILITIES FOR DOING

WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

—ARE—

SUPERIOR

To those of any Bindery

—IN THE—

STATE OF COLORADO

BLANK BOOKS

Of Any Style or Description.

Ruled and Bound,

At Prices that will Compare with Those Charged by Eastern Houses

Especial Attention Given to the Binding of Magazines in all the desirable styles.

It is under the management of a

COMPETENT and EXPERIENCED MAN

Who will guarantee to

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION

To all who entrust work to his care.

GEORGE GANT & CO.

House, Sign and Fine Decorative Painters.

Have removed from their old stand to 48 Pike's Peak avenue, east of Tejon street.

Graining, Glazing, Kalsomining and Paper Hanging

All our work is warranted first-class. dwtf

CITY LOTS, CITY LOTS,

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF TOWN. ALSO CHEAP LOTS IN

PARRISH'S ADDITION.

GARDEN TRACTS,

—AND—

Ranches, Ranches!

COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE

In all Parts of the City.

M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT

Office Next Door S. El Paso Co. Bank.
d1 10 tf

[illegible]

LOOK OUT FOR THE GREAT

February Demonstration

—IN—

REMNANTS, REMNANTS,

—IN—

Odds and Ends

—AT THE—

Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium.

[illegible]

There is Money for You in This.

[illegible]

Read the details in this paper on Saturday the 4th instant.

FERRIS & JONES.

"Veritas ad Finem." dwa l ly

1882. 1882.

WINTER SERVICE

Of Intended Sailings

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL LINE.

STEAMSHIP.	From LIVERPOOL to BOSTON via HALIFAX	From LIVERPOOL to PORTLAND via HALIFAX	From BOSTON via HALIFAX to LIVERPOOL.	From PORTLAND via HALIFAX to LIVERPOOL.
HIBERNIAN.				Thur., Feb. 9, 1.00 p. m.
*PERUVIAN.			Thur., Feb. 16, 7.30 a. m.	
CIRCASSIAN.				Thur., Feb. 23, 1.00 p. m.
*POLYNESIAN.	Wed., Feb. 8.		Thur., March 2, 8.00 a. m.	
SARDINIAN.		Wed., Feb. 15.		Thur., March 9, 1.00 p. m.
*PARISIAN.	Wed., Feb. 22.		Thur., March 16, 6.30 a. m.	
HIBERNIAN		Wed., March 1.		Thur., March 23, 1.00 p. m.

LEAVE HALIFAX every Saturday, at 1.00 p. m.

The above Mail Steamers call at QUEENSTOWN on their passages from Liverpool, and at LONDONDERRY on their passages to Liverpool.

Passengers may embark at Boston on the Steamers marked * on the evening previous to sailing, if they so desire.

* The S. S. "NEWFOUNDLAND" is intended to perform a winter service between HALIFAX and ST. JOHNS, N. F., as follows:—

CONNECTING WITH STEAMSHIPS LEAVING LIVERPOOL FOR HALIFAX ON		Feb. 15,	Mar. 1,	Mar. 15,	Mar. 29,
FROM HALIFAX—TUESDAY	Feb. 14;	" 28;	" 14,	" 28,	Apr. 11.
FROM ST. JOHNS—MONDAY	Feb. 6;	" 20;	Mar. 6;	" 20,	Apr. 3, " 17.

GLASGOW LINE—For Prepaid Business Only.

STEAMERS.	From GLASGOW.	From LONDONDERRY
NESTORIAN	Wed., Feb. 22.	Thurs., Feb. 23.
SCANDINAVIAN	" Mar. 1.	" Mar. 2.
MANITOBAN	" " 8.	" " 9.
AUSTRIAN	" " 15.	" " 16.
WALDENSIAN	" " 22.	" " 23.

These steamers are intended to call at GALWAY, and agents selling tickets can assure purchasers that by the time their friends are ready to start, a weekly service will most likely be in operation.

For Emigrant Steamers from Liverpool via Queenstown to Baltimore for prepaid business only.

RATES:

[illegible]

LEVE & ALDEN, General Passenger Agents.

207 Broadway, N. Y.; 201 Washington st., Boston; N. E. cor. Broad and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.
New York, January 16th, 1882.

[illegible]

Assay Department

Is prepared to do all assays in the best manner and on short notice.

All Work Guaranteed Correct

Office at Bowbert's book store where terms can be had on application. dwh 9 tf

W. LENNOCK & BRO
Proprietors of
The Old Reliable Transfer Line
And Dealers in
CANON CITY COAL

Office at Coal Yard, near freight depot. Orders booked at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes and Dunbar & Lee.

FOR SALE

—AT THE—

Gazette Office.

Wrapping Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
At the Gazette Office.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

SOUTH AMERICAN POLICY.

Correspondence of Blaine and Hurlbut.

The Herald's Washington special says: Blaine's belligerent South American policy has been reversed by President Arthur. Trescott has been instructed not to make the dictatorial demands on Chili which Blaine has ordered. Martinez, the Chilian minister here, has given official assurance to Secretary Frelinghuysen that his government meant no affront to the United States by the removal of Calderon from Lima. General Hurlbut is called home and should now be on his way. It is high time for all this, as shown by extraordinary correspondence regarding Chili and Peru sent to congress yesterday by the president. The publication of the correspondence has brought out adverse newspaper criticism in regard to Blaine's course in the matter. The Herald regards Blaine's action as dishonorable and says that it was not diplomacy, but simply a vulgar intrigue. He had a great trust and misused it basely. After Garfield was disabled he planned and secretly carried on a policy which no honorable statesman like Garfield would have tolerated, which the country would not have approved, and which Garfield's successor fortunately discovered and reversed in time to save the good name of the United States.

NEW YORK, January 26.—The World says: Blaine contrived to put himself in hot water with pretty nearly every person connected with South American affairs. Frelinghuysen may well thank his stars, as well as that a dozen gentlemen now representing the United States between Cape Horn and the Isthmus of Panama, that Arthur took the peremptory stand he did.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—Following is part of the correspondence concerning Chili and Peru which has been made public. The Hurlbut letter was sent from here to the New Herald and appeared this morning:

LEGATION UNITED STATES,
LIMA, Peru, October 5, 1881—11 p. m.

SIR: I have just consummated an agreement made with the Calderon government on the 20th of September for a grant to the United States for a naval and coaling station at Chimbote. The concessions set forth in the protocol are not so strong as I would have liked to obtain, but they are all that the president alone, without approval of congress, could give. I look upon this in relation to the position of the two countries, as giving the United States, should it be excepted by you, a very valuable foothold. There is no question under Peruvian law but the act of President Calderon is as effective in transferring rights as if he was regularly elected president and in regard to the future I can see great possibilities in this grant. Chimbote bay is by far the best on the Pacific coast and coal mines in the interior to which it has entrance by the way of railroads under construction, furnish ample supplies of good quality of inexhaustible quantities and at low price. The protocol and approval of the same by President Calderon are inclosed with this despatch. I have not had time to elaborate this question by this mail but will do so by the next. I have also at my own risk concluded with President Calderon an arrangement by which an unfinished line of railroad will be turned over by the government to me as intermediary or trustee to transfer the same to an American company to complete, develop and operate it. By so doing it is easy to limit such company in the price to be charged to us to five dollars per ton, and yet leave a large margin. The possibilities for such a company are very large, as the country to be developed by the road is singularly rich in mines and metals and is agricultural. This grant will include completed and incomplete portions of this road, on which the government has already spent nine million dollars; and the whole work can be completed now for one million. The principal terms will be payment to the government of Peru of one million in money and the same sum in paid-up stock to clear all existing encumbrances, for which sums they cede a clear right to construct and operate for 25 years after it is finished, without rent or liabilities. At the end of that period the Peruvian government has the option to buy the road by paying the principal of its cost to the company or to leave it for 25 years more at 25 per cent. of net profits. The papers cannot be ready before the next mail, and will contain other rights and privileges, which I cannot now enumerate. I have determined to accept this trust, so as to save the very valuable grant from any possible chance of being lost to our country. In great haste, I am your obedient servant,

(Signed) S. A. HURLBUT.

Inclosed is the following protocol:

On the 20th day of the month of September, the undersigned, Stephen A. Hurlbut, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and Manuel Maria Galoez, minister of foreign affairs of Peru, met in the office of the American legation for the purpose of establishing in the name of their respective governments an agreement with the object of giving due facility to the American naval marine of the coast of the Pacific. The propriety of such agreement having been recognized by the undersigned, and they having also taken into consideration the stipulations contained in article 14, of the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, now existing between the two countries, have agreed upon the following:

First—The government of Peru concedes to that of the United States the right and power to establish a station for coaling in the port and harbor of Chimbote, and all facilities which may be necessary in order that ships of war and merchantmen of the United States may be supplied with that article and may station themselves in said port.

Second—The concession about to be made is not to be regarded as exclusive in favor of the government of the United States, inasmuch as the government of Peru reserves the right to make analogous concession to other friendly powers who may desire the same.

Third—The land which the government of the United States may acquire for a coaling station, whether from the state or from private persons, will remain subject to the general laws which rule in Peru in reference to the ownership of real estate.

Fourth—The concession to which the first article of this protocol relates, is of indefinite duration, and the government of Peru shall have the power to withdraw the same by first giving to that of the United States not less than one year's notice. In testimony of which the undersigned have signed the above protocol and have attached to both copies their respective seals.

(Signed) S. A. HURLBUT,
M. M. GALOEZ.

The following is Blaine's reply:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 3, 188..

Stephen A. Hurlbut, Esq., Lima:

Since sending my instruction, No. 18, of the 22d ult. to you, and upon more careful examination of the protocol transmitted in your despatch of the 5th of October, signed by yourself on behalf of the United States and Senor Galoez, minister of foreign affairs, in behalf of Peru, for the cession of a naval and coaling station at Chimbote, I find it difficult to discover what substantial advantages would be gained by the government in the event of its acceptance of the proposed agreement. I have already had occasion to remark that the time was not opportune for negotiation for concession from a power reduced to such an extremity as that in which Peru stands and call your attention to other grave considerations which should outweigh any apparent temptations of our sense of immediate self interest in asking or accepting a concession of special privileges in that country; but the advantages offered by this protocol grow more shadowy as its provisions are more closely examined.

The first article concedes to the United States the right to establish a coaling station at Chimbote and the second immediately adds that this shall not be exclusive; that Peru reserves the right to concede the same facilities to any other friendly power which may select them. The third subjects to Peruvian law whatever land might be acquired by the United States for the purpose of a coaling station, and by the fourth article Peru has the right to withdraw all that is conceded by the agreement when she sees fit upon one year's notice. A naval and coal station on the South Pacific coast carefully chosen with the aid of professional knowledge of those specially qualified to determine its capacity to answer the wants of our national ships and over which we might exercise proper and necessary jurisdiction with secure tenure would be of undoubted value, and this government at a fitting time may be willing to negotiate upon fair terms for such a privilege.

In the protocol presented, I observe that you have in perfect justice offered no consideration to Peru for this amiable concession, which would only enable the United States to enjoy on her shores the same privileges which we substantially possess to-day and which she is ready to extend to every other power with which she is not in actual war. It has the merit at least of innocent diplomacy, nothing was given and nothing was taken. While your negotiations of this protocol may be regarded as an error in judgment involving no serious or lasting consequences, I regret that another proceeding which you report in the same dispatch, is of a graver nature, and I cannot pass it by without a decided expression of disapprobation. You have commenced extraordinary negotiations with President Calderon in regard to a railroad company of which you, while an American minister, propose to become the trustee or intermediary, the road to be ultimately turned over to an American company; an unfinished road which you say has already cost nine million dollars; the principal terms of the arrangement to be the payment to the Peruvian government of one million dollars in money, and the same in paid-up stock to clear up all existing encumbrances; for which sums is conceded the right to construct and operate the road for twenty-five years after it is finished. You consider the grant very valuable and the possibilities of the company very large. The special advantages which the United States may derive from the possibilities are that the price to be charged for coal carried over the road may be limited, as the railroad runs to Chimbote, and the railway arrangement is a sequel to and part of the planes for the cooling station there. I have learned of this negotiation with profound astonishment and regret. It is hardly conceivable that under any circumstances whatever, your government would consent that its minister should accept such a position, but for the minister himself, without instruction and without permission, to assume charge of an extensive financial scheme for the purchase, completion and transfer of a railroad is in utter disregard of all rules of precedence and propriety that should govern the conduct of a representative of this country at a time like the present when ruin of Peruvian interests and the embarrassment of that government in its almost hopeless attempts to contrive methods of raising money have given birth to so many speculations and schemes, and filled the press with accounts of contending companies and their enticing proposals. The direct participation of an American minister in a plan for the re-organization of a railway wreck can't fail to lead to much misapprehension on the part of other governments and distrust of the United States and its minister, whose motive and proceedings would be viewed in a most unfavorable light. Whether the grant be very valuable or the possibilities of the railroad very large or the profit of the speculation great or not are questions of little moment compared with those of higher considerations of national interest and dignity which should govern every act and every word in the intercourse and dealing of this nation with others as conducted by a representative clothed with its power and charged with its interests and with its honor. The construction of the railroad and cheapening of coal may be laudable enterprises in themselves, but this government does not send its envoys abroad to undertake them. It is inconsistent with the first duty of a diplomatic agent to assume such functions and however disinterested or innocent might be his design it would inevitably awaken surmises prejudicial to his standing, and would impair if not destroy his influence with his colleagues and with the people of the country to which he was accredited. With some relief I note that negotiations were not wholly completed at the time of writing your despatch. I presume it was broken off by the arrest of Calderon; but I would be better pleased to learn that upon your mature reflection the impropriety of engaging in such a project and undertaking functions so incompatible with your representative character had occurred to your own mind and that you had abandoned it altogether. If, on the contrary, you have actually endeavored to carry it out by any compact or convention with Peru, you will at once notify that the project is disapproved and will not be ratified, and you will abstain from taking any further steps in the name of the United States tending to the acquisition or control of the railway, or interfere in any way whatever in that enterprise as long as you are minister from the United States. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAS. G. BLAINE.

From Saturday's Daily.

CHANGE OF BASE.

Postmaster Price Will Remove to the New Office To-day.

The citizens of Colorado Springs will to-day for the last time procure their mail from the old postoffice in the Wanless block, as every arrangement has been made to remove to the new office on South Tejon street to-night. In order to facilitate the removal Postmaster Price wishes us to state that the office will close at 6 p. m., two hours before the accustomed time. This is done in order to have the boxes all arranged and the office in readiness for the distribution of mail on Sunday morning. The new office is entirely completed, the painters having finished their work at [illegible] o'clock last night, and, so [illegible] new and convenient [illegible] seventy-eight feet by twenty-three feet six inches, and is twenty feet longer and five feet wider than the old quarters. Mr. W. S. Stratton, the contractor, has made remarkable progress considering the time that he has had to do the work in. He was awarded the contract not over six weeks ago, since which time he has worked faithfully in order to have it completed by the first of February, the date specified in the agreement with the postoffice department. The partition containing the boxes, delivery windows, etc., is arranged very similar to the one in the old office. Postmaster Price personally superintended this part of the work and has it planned to best suit his own convenience. There are three general delivery windows instead of two as heretofore, the third one being intended exclusively for ladies. Sixty feet from the entrance is the partition dividing the main office from the one to be used by the postmaster and his assistants. This room is of sufficient size for the distribution of mails and is about double the size of the same department in the old office.

The office is in every respect commodious and cheerful. It has a fourteen foot ceiling, is well lighted and ventilated. All of the wood work is grained in black walnut and is handsomely varnished. Upon either side of the main office are two bracket writing stands for the use of the public. In the partition dividing the two offices are four windows one for stamps, one for registered letters and the other two for packages and advertised letters. There has been no provision made for increasing the number of boxes although should necessity demand, the partition can be set forward and other boxes added.

It has several times been suggested that there be a private entrance to the office for ladies, but the room is hardly wide enough to admit of this improvement. As it is the private window, set apart to their use, will do away with some of the inconveniences which they have heretofore experienced. Take it all in all the new office is a decided improvement and while some may be dissatisfied with the location, they cannot help but be pleased with the office itself. There is probably no one that will better appreciate the change than Postmaster Price, for he and his clerks have for four years been compelled to perform their duties in a room which was hardly large enough to turn around in.

[illegible]

Production of a Laughable Musical Absurdity at the Opera House to-night.

After an extended and very successful tour of the state Atkinson's Jollities will appear in the Opera House to-night in a very laughable musical absurdity prepared especially for them entitled "The Electrical Doll." It is an adaptation from the German and is full of humor and the liveliest action. The company only contains five people but they like the Troubadours are all particularly adapted to their several roles.

Below we print the argument of the play together with a full list of the musical numbers rendered:

Cornelius Twist, an irascible old toy-maker, has a mania for magical and electrical experiments. He has a wayward son, John Bobbie, and a nephew, Christopher, who is his apprentice, and a saucy servant, named Catty. Christopher is in love with a pretty milliner, named Dolly Wimble. For years old Cornelius has been at work on his masterpiece, a magnificently-dressed life-size doll, which he proposes to endow with life, and then make her his son's wife. John has, however, encouraged a tender passion for the maid Caterina. Old Cornelius, who has appropriated a small fortune left to Christopher by his father, treats him badly, and, to cap the climax, sends him to bed without his supper on Christmas Eve, and takes his own son to supper at a friend's house. While they are away, Christopher [illegible], and awaits the arrival of Dolly, who is going with him to a masquerade. She arrives, but having given all her money to a poor woman, they are going to remain at home, when Christopher thinks of the Doll, and is sure that her gorgeous dress would fit Dolly. While she is dressing, a terrific storm comes up, and Cornelius, having learned from his works on magic that such weather is most favorable for his proposed life-giving ceremony, returns home in hot haste, accompanied by his son. The living doll is brought from the closet, and by the aid (?) of magic, electricity, and the "Old Nick," who opportunely appears, she is endowed with life. Instead of making an angel, Cornelius finds that he has waked a demon, for the Doll abuses father and son, smashes the dishes, breaks their toys, and finally drives them almost crazy with her mad pranks. Cornelius repents ever having made her, and vows to exorcise the demon, and takes a hammer to kill her, when he is accosted by Christopher in his satanic costume, who offers to take her away for a certain sum, shrewdly mentioning the amount taken from him by his uncle. By an accident the old man learns the tricks that have been played upon him, and also that John and Catty are determined to marry. He then, like a sensible parent, gives his consent, says he will make no more "Electrical Dolls."

1. Overture to Act 1st.
2. Toy-maker's Chorus.
3. Song (contralto), "Wicked Caterina."
4. Trio, "Too Bad."
5. Recitative and Duet, "Now, sir, to bed."
6. Song (baritone), "For years, long years."
7. Recitative song (baritone), "It's coming, it's coming."
8. Song (tenor), "A charming girl."
9. Song (contralto), "I've set my cap."
10. Duet, "There's nothing changed."
11. Quintette, "Magic's ever wondrous art."
12. Incantation trio.
13. Recitative and Waltz Song (soprano), "Where am I?"
14. Finale to Act 2d.
15. Introduction to Act 2d.
16. Song (bass), "Bill of Fare."
17. Ballad, (soprano) "I've got a letter."
18. Trio, "Why all this vexation?"
19. Quartette, (tenor solo) "With empty hands."
20. Grotesque Special.
21. Song and March, "Upright hold your hand."
22. Smash-up, "What's all this row?"
23. Song and Refrain, "Poor thing."
24. Song and Chorus, "Listen, sir, to me."
25. Song and Refrain, "Two happy couples."
26. Grand Finale, "Now our doll ties are over."

Last evening Mrs. Colonel Bacon entertained a party of young people in her spacious apartments on Pike's Peak avenue. Besides the games of the season, "waxing," "twenty questions," "charades," there was dancing, and later in the evening an excellent collation was served. An unknown gentleman of the east, who, it is thought, is an operatic singer in disguise, surprised all who were present by his rich and excellent basso voice in, "The Hearts Bowed Down," "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." The evening passed off so pleasantly that most of the guests did not leave until late. Mrs. Bacon succeeds marvelously well in entertaining her guests, and they hope this is not the last party she will give this winter.

Yesterday we were shown a fine specimen of the Russian mulberry by Mr. R. T. Crawford the nurseryman. This tree is destined to supersede the cottonwood and to become the principal shade and ornamental tree in the west. It is hardy, grows very rapidly, has a dense foliage and often attains a height of fifty feet. We understand that the tree will be on exhibition at the store of Bumstead & Gibbs, plumbers.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month in the Y. M. C. A. rooms in the National hotel block.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's porous plaster. Price 25 cents. F. E. Robinson, agent. *

SHILOH'S COUGH and consumption cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. F. E. Robinson, agent. *

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 8 tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates.

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office: Hal. Building, on Tejon Street. 36 w tf

R. N. CLARK,

MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on mining questions before the courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

J. FIELDS — C. E. STUBBS.

FIELDS & STUBBS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.—Will practice in all the courts of the state. Office, North Tejon street over Bennett Bros.' grocery in the Opera House block. wm 17 6m*

J. H. HOFF. — E. P. HOWBERT.

HOFF & HOWBERT,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

[illegible]

Legal Blanks, Artists' Materials, &c.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.
All books at Chicago prices.

OLD STAND ON [illegible].
w-n-14-tf

Vane, Calvert & Co.'s Paints on Hand

GILES CRISSEY,

DEALER IN

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

Building Paper, Etc.

Office and Yard North Tejon street, corner Bijou, Colorado Springs.

Order for Special Term of District Court.

It appearing to the undersigned that a necessity therefor exists, it is hereby ordered that a special term of the district court of the Fourth judicial district of Colorado be and the same is hereby called, to be held within and for the county of El Paso, beginning on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1882. The business of said term to be confined to the hearing and disposing of exceptions to the report, findings and decree of the referee heretofore appointed in the tenth irrigation district in pursuance of the irrigation laws of Colorado; and for the adjudication of cases pending in the district court of said county involving contests upon the subject of water rights therein. The consideration of the exceptions above named to begin on the first day of the term herein provided for.

And it is hereby further ordered that neither grand nor petit jurors be summoned to serve at said term.

JOSEPH C. HELM,
Judge 4th Judicial District.
January 14th, A. D. 1882. w-a 21-4

Publication Notice.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
County of El Paso. }

County court of El Paso county, to the January term, A. D. 1882.

James H. Barlow, administrator of the estate of deceased, vs. Minnie Sanders, Minnie Belle Sanders, and —— Sanders, (the widow and minor children of said S. M. Sanders, deceased. Petition to sell real estate to pay debts.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Minnie Sanders, Minnie Bell Sanders and —— Sanders, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the judge of the county court of El Paso county, notice is hereby given to the said Minnie Sanders, Minnie Belle Sanders and —— Sanders that the said plaintiff, James H. Barlow, administrator of the estate of S. M. Sanders, deceased, has filed his petition in the said county court of El Paso county for an order to sell the premises belonging to the estate of said deceased, or so much of it as may be needed to pay the debts of said deceased, and described as follows, to wit: Lot No. 9 in block No. 1, Youngs' addition to Colorado Springs; an undivided one-half interest in lots 7, 8 and 9 in block 81 in city of Colorado Springs, Colorado; an undivided one-half interest in lot No. 45 in block P. in town of Manitou, Colorado; an undivided one-half of lots No. 27, 18, 19 and 20 in block No. 213 in the city of Colorado Springs, Colo., and that a summons has been issued out of this court against you, returnable at the January term, A. D. 1882, of said court, to be holden on the last Monday of January, A. D. 1882, at the court house in Colorado Springs in El Paso county, Colorado. Now, unless you, the said Minnie Sanders, Minnie Belle Sanders and —— Sanders shall personally be and appear before said county court of El Paso county, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Colorado Springs, in said county, on the last Monday of January, 1882, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's petition, filed therein, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

Colorado Springs, Colorado, January 18, 1882.
wa-21-4 [illegible], Clerk County Court.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COLO., }
January 20, 1882. }

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers, Charles L. Marsh and Mary [illegible] Marsh, have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Saturday, Feb. 18, 1882, before county judge of El Paso county, at Colorado Springs. Their claims are made by their respective D. S.'s, Nos. [illegible]281 and 1,803, and are for the W. ½ of S. W. ¼ of section [illegible]; and N. ½ of N. W. ¼ of section [illegible]; and S. [illegible] of N. W. ¼ of N. ½ of S. W. ¼ of section [illegible]; and N. [illegible] ¼ of N. W. ¼ of section 23, town [illegible], south range [illegible] W. respectively, and they name the following as their witnesses, viz: [illegible] Morton and A. [illegible] Foster, of El Paso county, Colorado.

W[illegible]

JANUARY

AT THE

[illegible]

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Look at our Great Reductions FOR TWO WEEKS MORE.

Every one needing any of these goods should avail themselves of the opportunity now offered for extra bargains.

Our customers would do well to avail themselves of these extraordinary inducements, and give SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE ABOVE as equal opportunities have seldom if ever been offered for buying bargains.

Odds and Ends in Linen Handkerchiefs all kinds 20 to 40 per cent. off
Odds and Ends in Silk Handkerchiefs, all kinds, 20 to 40 per cent. off
Odds and Ends in Men's Underwear 20 to 40 per cent. off.
Odds and Ends in Men's Overshirts 25 to 40 per cent. off.
Odds and Ends in Gloves, all sorts, 25 to 33⅓ per cent. off.
Odds and Ends in Knit Jackets, Hoods, etc., 20 to 25 per cent. off.
Odds and Ends in Ladies' Skirts, 20 to 40 per cent. off
Odds and Ends in Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hose, 25 to 50 per cent. off
Odds and Ends in Silk, Lace and Muslin Neck ties, 25 to 50 per cent. off
One lot of (8) Children's Coats, old price $3 to $5, reduced to $1 50 and $2 50.
One lot of Ladies' Coats reduced to half price.

We have of Ladies' Coats, Dolmans, and Ulsters about sixty (60) on hand in black, medium and light shades, new styles, fashionably trimmed and in every respect, desirable goods which we offer at such low prices as will make it to the advantage of anyone who needs a wrap to inspect our stock. Notice that we have marked these goods at a REDUCTION of from ONE-FOURTH to ONE-HALF below the regular price.

N. B.—Just received, all sizes of those desirable Chamois Mousquetaire Gloves now so fashionable East.

We respectfully invite and earnestly solicit a visit from all

FERRIS & JONES.

"Veritas ad Finem." cwa 1 1y

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., }
December 6, 1881. }

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court, at Colorado Springs, on Saturday, January 7, 1882, viz:

Martha Plumb, D. S. No. 5,481, for the N. E. ¼ sec. 19, town. 11 S., range 64 W. 6th P. M. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Plumb, W. T. Plumb, Charles S. Snyder and A. B. Stevenson, all of Easton, El Paso county, Colorado.

Alexander B. Stevenson, D. S. No. 5,514, for the N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼, sec. 21, E ½ of N. E. ¼ and N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ sec 20, town 11 S., range 64 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Plumb, W. T. Plumb, Chas. S. Snyder and S. M. Hodson, all of Easton, El Paso county, Colorado.

MARK L. BLUNT, Register

The above parties are hereby notified that if they proceed with the proving up of said lands they will be dealt with according to title LXX Crimes—Ch. 4, and Sec. 5,392, also Sec. 2,262.
wm-31-tf.

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